REGISTER No. 6—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,119—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 0
Second do.	2
Third do.	2
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½

As. 8

& the but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	0 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ "
Third and succeeding	2½ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEE

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PACHUMBA, 980 Tons, 120 H. P. Commander J. Melville, on SATURDAY, the 4th May 1878, at 5 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line in time for transhipment at Galle to the steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P. Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 9th May 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. P. Dougherty, on TUESDAY, the 7th May 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 9th May 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,

Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.
BRANKSOME HALL	2,100 300	May 29
RYDALL HALL	2,700 350	June 15
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100 300	June 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2,900 300	At
*SPEKE HALL	2,700 350	fortnightly intervals.
*WISTOW HALL	2,700 350	Building.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.

For Six months, 20 per cent on the Return Fare.

For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

or Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2,377 424	
ITALIA	2,345 424	At fortnightly intervals.
OLYMPIA	2,050 424	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples.....Rs. 400
To Liverpool.....,, 500

RATE FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.

For Six months, 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Transatlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, November 13, 1877. Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of GOODS per Ship BRITISH STATESMAN, E. Moloney, Master, from LONDON, are requested to SEND off BOATS for their CARGO, WITHOUT DELAY, otherwise the GOODS will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain E. Moloney will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck, and no claims of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 29th April 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s) HINDUSTAN	3142 600	W. W. Haselwood	6th May.
" CHINA	2015 400	T. Alderton	13th do.
(s) VENETIA	2726 450	W. B. Andrews	20th do.
" KASHGAR	2621 450	E. J. Baker	27th do.
(s) GEELONG	1835 250	C. Fraser	31st do.
" ZAMBESI	2431 370	A. Symons	7th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 24th April 1878. Superintendent.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.
KHEDIVE	3742 600	J. D. Steward..13th May.
TEHERAN	2589 400	A. H. Johnson.27th "
NIZAM	2736 450	A. E. Barlow..10th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 24th April 1878. Superintendent.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.
ASSAM	3033 500	N. Stewart. ....24th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 5th April 1878. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *vid* Southampton ..... ,, 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, a large FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, with a good Flower Garden and Gas. Apply BOMONJEE EDULJEE and Co., 1, Oak Lane.

NOTICES.

MR. HENRY RANDALL CORMACK has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in my business of Average Adjuster, Notary Public, and Public Accountant from the 1st of May last. The business will henceforth be conducted under the name of LIDBETTER and CORMACK.

THOMAS LIDBETTER.

BOMANJEE EDULJEE & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, 1, OAK LANE, FORT,

UNDERTAKE Purchasing and Selling of Landed Properties and Petty Contracts, such as, Repair, Removals, &c. Negotiates Mortgages and Advances on good Personal Securities. Buys and Sells Horses, Carriages and Furniture to Order. Arranges Partnerships and safe Investments in LUCRATIVE CONCERNS. Supply and employ Servants, &c., &c., &c, at moderate Commission.

N. B.—No Commission shall be charged to Housekeepers.

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 p.m., to take into consideration the desirability of accepting an offer made by Government of Bonds representing Rs. 4,75,000 (FOUR LAKHS AND SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND) for certain Wharfage rights and land, which the Company possesses.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th April 1878.

ARAB HORSES FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, several batches of ARAB HORSES, consisting of Charges, Hunters, Racers, pairs of Carriage Horses, &c., &c., also some Persians.

JAMASJEE COWASJEE,
Bombay, 1st May 1878. Bhendy Bazaar Stables.

DR. CRAIG,
SUCCESSOR TO
DR. McGREGOR,
APOLLO HOUSE,
MARINE STREET
FORT.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES ASPHALTES (LIMITED).

FRENCH ASPHALTE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company in Bombay are prepared to take orders for the supply of ASPHALTE and BITUMEN for the use of Municipalities, and will afford every information as to cost and method of working. For durability and cheapness the material supplied by this Company has been proved to have advantages over any other yet produced.

It has been eminently successful in the making of SKATING RINKS, some of the largest and best in ENGLAND having been laid by this Company.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

Bombay, August 1877.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
Prize Medal 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on Receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE
BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

ANOTHER GRAND WRESTLING MATCH THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

GRAND SUCCESS
OF THE
GIFT ENTERTAINMENTS.
RS. 1,000
TO BE GIVEN AWAY
THIS EVENING.
THE GRANDEST ENTERTAINMENT
ever presented to the Public of Bombay.

IN ADDITION TO THE
GREAT CIRCUS PERFORMANCE,
there will be a
GRAND PRIZE WRESTLING
TOURNAMENT
between the following
CELEBRATED ATHLETES:—

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE,
RAMPURSAD KISHNA,
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
SORABJEE DORABJEE.
EDULJEE FRAMJEE.
VUNDRAVUN VERJEE.

TO CONCLUDE WITH A
GRAND MATCH
BETWEEN
MR. JAMES LEE,
THE GREAT AMERICAN ATHLETE,
AND
AHMEDKHAN PUNJABEE,
MASTER OF THE FORT GYMNASIUM.

In order that all classes may have the pleasure of visiting this
MAMMOTH EXHIBITION,
The following
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
Have been made for this
MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE:

Dress Circle	Rs. 2 0
Stalls	,, 1 0
Parquette	,, 0 8
Pit	,, 0 4

Tickets for all parts of the Circus may be obtained at the Box Office, Circus, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Also at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer CELLA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May 1878. Agent.

THE OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of June 1878, at 3-30 p.m., at No. 7, Rampart Row, when the Final Report and Accounts of the Liquidation will be laid before them.

PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA,
COWASJEE JEHANGEER JASSAWALLA,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 2nd May 1878.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

WITH reference to the Advertisement which appeared in to-day's *Bombay Gazette*, undersigned begs to state that the hour fixed for the Special General Meeting of the Corporation to be held on the 10th instant is, as advertised in the *Government Gazette* of to-day, 3 p.m., and not 4 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council,
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 2nd May 1878.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING and a QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, as already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY at 3 and 3-30 p.m. respectively.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, the undersigned, have contracted to purchase from SONEE MUCOONDRAO BHAWOO, all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with the message, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, on the north side thereof, outside the Fort, in the Bhooleshwer sub-district, in the land of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (180 2/0) square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 220 and under New Survey No. 6,174, and that of the Municipality under No. 27, bounded on the east by the house of Shamcorbai, widow of Mohnlal Parmanundass, on the west by the house of Jankibai, wife of Ramchunder Govind, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the said Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, and the same formerly was and is now in the occupation of the said Mucoondrao Bhawoo and his tenants. If any person or persons have any claim or demand by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, in trust for or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Bhunsalee Pursotumdass Bhugwandass, at the shop of Mr. Madhowdass Raghoonathdass, in house No. 82, in Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof after expiration of such time the sale shall be completed and he, she or they shall be precluded therefrom—Bombay, 29th April 1878.

SEWCORBAI,
Wife of Bhunsalee Pursotumdass Bhugwandass.

NOTICE is hereby given, that GUNGABAI LUCKOO, widow of the late GUNNOO CRUSNAJEE, HEERGO GUNNOO, LUXUMON GUNNOO, and JUGGO GUNNOO, sons of the said late GUNNOO CRUSNAJEE GHAUG, have CONTRACTED to SELL all that piece or parcel of Numindarea land or ground, with a dwelling house standing thereon, situated in Cutterwady, on Girgaum Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, bearing assessment No. 319, and containing by admeasurement about 238 square yards, or 70 feet in length and 30½ feet in breath, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the wall of the Oart, on or towards the west by the house of Bapoojee Crustnajee, on or towards the south by public passage and the house of Hurrichund Muckoondjee and Govind Bhikajee, and on or towards the north by the wall of the Oart. Any person or persons having claim on the said property by way of inheritance, gift, purchase, mortgage, or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at his residence, house No. 11, Candawady Lane, within fourteen days from the date hereof. In default whereof, the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.

LUXUMON GOPALL CHACHAD.
Bombay, Candawady, 1st May 1878.

SOLUTION OF
DIALYSED IRON,
OF GUARANTEED PURITY AND STRENGTH.

THE most efficient of all the preparations of IRON suitable equally for adults and for infants of the tenderest age.

Phials—12 As. and Re. 1 8.

PREPARED BY
D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

OUR REAL DANGER IN INDIA.—By C. Forjett, late Commissioner of Police of Bombay.

Price, Rs. 4-12-0.

"No living Englishman, indeed, is better entitled to be heard on the sources of our real danger in India, and English statesmen, responsible for the Government of India, will not fail to study his little volume with the consideration it deserves."—*Athenæum.*

"Mr. Forjett's opinions have been so thoroughly corroborated by the recent course of events that even the advocates of peace at any price cannot decently refuse to regard his volume as containing much that is worthy of serious attention at the present crisis."—*Morning Post.*

"Mr. Forjett deserves a great deal of painstaking research and ingenious argument to refute Sir John Kaye's theory of the Indian Mutiny."—*Daily Telegraph.*

"There can be little doubt that the danger he describes is a very real one, or that his views, so far at least as they depict native feeling in the East, are well worthy of the attention that may be claimed for a writer whose knowledge of Indian life and services during the great Indian Mutiny are equally unimpeachable."—*Graphic.*

"Mr. Forjett goes straight to the point as the arrow to the mark."—*Glasgow Herald.*

THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

ARECA
TOOTH PASTE.

Of surpassing aroma and unequalled in cleansing and preserving properties,
Per pot, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When disolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET:
Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 10.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-4.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 15-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET:
Chateau Lagrange;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 21.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
A fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 26.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
Rich, old, and very fragrant.
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 31.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 16-8.

These Brands have been known throughout India for many years as of the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WINSOR & NEWTON'S Moist Water Colours in Pans and Tubes; Japanned Tin Colour Boxes for Landscape Painting Figure and Landscape, Landscape and Flowers, and for all purposes. Winsor & Newton's Porte Couleur containing in a space 2 by 2 by ⅝ inch twelve Moist Colours, the inner and outer lids of Box forming three palettes. Boxes of dry Colour Cakes of various sizes and prices. Illumination Colours and Media, Gold Shells, Gold Ink, &c. Whatman's Drawing Papers in perfect order for all purposes. Sketch Blocks and Books, Finest Water Colour Sables in Quills and in Albata ferrules. Camel Hair Brushes, Crayons, Palettes, Saucers and Slants, Oil Colours in Collapsible tubes, Japanned Oil Colour Boxes, Sketching and Studio of various sizes. Prepared Canvasses, and Papers for Oil Colour Painting. Prepared Millboards, Prepared Blocks for Oil Painting, Varnishes, Oils and Media. Hog and Sable Hair Brushes, Palettes, &c.

SURVEYING MATERIALS.

Dumpy Levels; Levelling Staffs; Circumferenters; Prismatic Compasses; Clinometer with sights, Levels; Compass and Inclination Scales; Davis's Reflecting hand adjustable Level with Inclinometer in case; Davis's 12 inch folding Level and Inclinometer in case and complete with stand; Pear-tree Railway Curves; Plotting Scales; Marquois Scales, extra thick; Sets of Mathematical Instruments; Plain and Bow Compasses; Aldershot Protractors; Note Books; Field Books; Whatman's best Drawing Papers; Section Paper; Tracing Cloth and Paper; Drawing Pens; Mapping Pens; Lithographic Pens; India Rubber Pencil and Ink Erasers; Pocket Penknives and Eraser; Water Colours; Indian Ink; Best Lead Pencils; Field Glasses; Aneroid Barometers; Thermometers, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S
COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall= 1 dozen, with	33	0
29	14	* ONE STAR, Decanter, large size Globular	31	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

April, 1878.

SALE OF WINES AT COST PRICE, DURING MAY.

THE UNITED SERVICE WINE Co., No. 3, Sassoon Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, have resolved, in order to introduce their Wines extensively and induce Consumers to try and so judge of their unusual excellence, to allow a discount of ten per cent. on all Wines, &c. costing Rs. 20 and upwards; also 5 per cent. on those under Rs. 20 per doz.

Prices having been fixed unusually low for cash, in expectation of very large sales and quick returns, this concession brings the Wines down to cost price, and only applies to orders received during the month of May.

The Wines are all high class and carefully selected, a trial being only required to make them appreciated. All those not satisfied with purchases can return same within ten days. Sample cases of 1 doz. Quart Bottles Assorted Liquors of any kind will be supplied.

CLARETS FROM THE EMINENT HOUSE OF A. LALANDE AND COMPANY, BORDEAUX.

	Price per Doz. Qts.	Rs.	a.
Medoc, superior Pts. 7 Rs. and		12	0
St. Estephe (fine flavour and bouquet)		14	0
Pauillac (full body)		14	12
St. Julien (soft and delicate)		16	4
Margaux (exquisite Bouquet)		20	4
Chat Marquis de Terme, (choice growth)		24	0
Sauternes (mellow and soft)		15	0
Haut Sauterne, (very rich and fine)		20	0

Chateau d'Yquem, the renowned unique premier cru, with Marquis de Lur Saluce's etiquette and vintage date 1873 on bottle, and Crest on Cork and Capsule. Lalande's Monopoly, good year, Crème de tête, Qts. per dozen Rs. 36.

BURGUNDIES FROM THE UNION OF FRENCH WINE GROWERS, LIMITED.

	Per Doz. Qts.	Rs.	a.
Beaujolais		16	8
Fleurie		18	0
Beaune		19	8
Savigny Beaune		23	8
Pommard, old		26	4
Pommard, very old		30	8
Volnay, old Vintage		38	0
Chambertin		40	0
Clos de Vougeot, (the élite of Burgundies)		48	0

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

	Rs.	a.
Red Sparkling Burgundy (for Invalids)	36	0
St. Hubert du Chateau	38	0
White Sparkling St. Peray	34	0
White Sparkling Volnay	38	0

RHINE WINES FROM A. DEY AND COMPANY, COBLENZ.

	Per Doz. Qts.	Rs.	a.
Laubenheimer 1873, or Rrbacher		16	8
Bodenheimer		18	8
Nierteiner		20	4
Rudesheimer, 1868		25	0
Liebframmilch, 1868		30	0
Johannisberg, 1868		36	8
Steinberg Cabinet, 1865		50	0
Brauneberg Moselle		20	0
Moselle Blumchen (Flower)		24	0
Berncastler Doctor, 1868		40	0
Sparkling Hock, 1st quality		29	8
Sparkling Moselle, 1st quality		30	0

ITALIAN WINES.

From the Enological Society of Naples.

	Rs.	a.
Vino Irpino, red	12	8
Vino Serino, red	14	0
Vino Vesuvio, red	16	4
Capri Bianco, white	16	0
Capri Rosso, red	15	8
Lacrima Cristi, red	18	12
Do. do. white	22	8
Pompei Bianco, white	24	0

SHERRY.

	Per Doz. Qts.	Rs.	a.
Very Old Pale Sherry		24	0
Very Old Montilla [Cordova], dry and light, specially recommended		28	8
Very Old Amber Oloroso [selected]		30	0
Manzanilla [real] extremely dry		31	8

PORT.

	Rs.	a.
Pure Oporto Wine, Old matured in wood	20	0
Superior 1868 Vintage Port	24	0
Extra Superior for Invalids, very old	26	0

CHAMPAGNE FROM G. DUFAUT, PROPRIETOR OF CHATEAU DE PIERRY, EPERNAY.

	Qts. per Doz.	Rs.	a.	Pts.	Rs.	a.
Sillery Extra,	extra Dry	28	8		16	0
Chateau de Pierry,	do. do.	29	12		17	4
Ay Mousseux, Superior		32	8		18	8
Royal Sillery, 1st quality		39	8		22	0
Vin de Cabinet,	extra Dry	44	0			
Vin de Reserve,	do. do.	49	0			

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.

All of Burgundy Character, Prize Medals, Vienna, 1873, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Auldana Ruby, old full body	13	8
Do. do. do. Pints	7	8
Do. do. very old, bottled in London.	15	0
Do. White (like finest Chablis) do.	16	0

BRANDY.

	Rs.	a.
Cognac 24 years old, bottled in Bombay	20	8
Do. 24 do. do.	21	12
Do. E Vignier Gassies and Co.'s Eaude Vie de Charente	23	8
Do. do. Silver Vine Leaf	24	12
Do. do. Gold do.	26	8
Ershaw No. 1, at Rs. 36 net, and No. 2 at	24	0

SPIRITS AND LIQUEURS.

	Rs.	a.
Old Blend of Campbeltown and Ben Nevis Whisky	22	0
Very Old Blend of Campbeltown and Ardbey [Islay] Whisky	23	0
Very Old Blend of Islay Ben Nevis and Glenlivet Whisky	24	0
Hollands Gin, Henkes, in clear square Chrystal Flasks	18	12
Do. do. finest in Hock bottles	20	8
Dr. Siegert's Augostura Bitters	20	0
Do. Bonquet, a new Liqueur for mixing with Wines or Spirits	30	0

BEER AND STOUT.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pints Rs. a.
Bass' Beer and Barclay Stout bottled by Candler and Sons, London	5 12	3 12

Elphinstone Circle, May 1, 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S SEA SALTS,
FOR INLAND SEA BATHING.

Their Solution forms *an exact imitation of* PURE NATURAL SEA WATER, and will be found invaluable to residents of the Mofussil.

Per 7 lb. box	Cash. Rs. 1-4	Credit. 1-8

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,
PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

HOMEWARD BOUND

TRAVELLERS CAN PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Manilla and Trichinop

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 2ND MAY 1878.

THE telegrams received to-day are again decidedly more warlike in tone and business here has been affected accordingly. Securities of all kinds are weaker, and in the produce markets transactions have been most limited.

Yesterday's commercial advices from London showed no particular movement, but to-day's messages will probably have a less hopeful aspect. Consols were still quoted at 95 had declined from 110½ to 108½, the latter rate being ex-Coupon. In Enfaced Rupee Paper a drop of ¼ was noted in Fours and Fours-and-a half and ¼ in Fives-and-a half. Linseed was reported firm at previous prices; Rapeseed quiet at a decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta to arrive. Wheat was said to be dull, but Reuter's arrival prices via Canal were 6d. to 1s. per quarter higher. In the London General Produce Markets the only movement was an advance of 6d. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon Coffee. Reuter's weekly metal quotations showed a fall of ¼d per lb. in Yellow Metal, and 5s. per ton in Silesian Spelter.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester were said to be quiet but steady, but Cotton in Liverpool closed with supplies freely offered, the sales only reaching 8,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged, as also arrivals, but with another day's imports of 23,000 bales and the less favourable character of the political advices we may look for more decided weakness in to-day's advices.

From New York yesterday's telegrams still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 10¾ cents., but July shipment had receded from 11⅛ to 11 1 16 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	4,000	3,300	3,900
Five days' do.	20,000	11,700	17,400
Total since 1st Sept.	4,062,000	3,815,700	3,934,400

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday the usual sum of £500,000 was offered and allotted as follows:—£462,000 on Calcutta and £38,000 on Bombay, at an average of 1s. 8¼d., at which rate tenders on both places received 14 per cent. of the amounts applied for. This rate shows a decline of about ¼d., per Rupee on last week's biddings, and is undoubtedly lower than was generally anticipated on this side, but Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 53⅛ per oz. In all probability this price is quite nominal, as in the existing state of export business here there can be no demand from this side for Silver so long as the Government continue to draw at the rate of £500,000 per week, and, while anything approaching present rates are obtainable, they are scarcely likely to reduce the amount.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day, owing to the reduced rate obtained for Council drafts, has shown great weakness, and a decline of ¼d. per Rupee has been established. Even at the decline there are few sellers, the simple fact being that there is not the business doing to bring out any large amount of bills. The weakness is added to by the fact of the Bank of Bengal having to-day followed the lead of the Bank of Bombay yesterday in reducing their rates of discount 1 per cent. all round, and nothing could be a better indication of the limited business of the former doing. We quote to-day on London:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¼d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ...	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...	1s. 8 13-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any change in rates which we still call par to 1/16 premium for demand; ¼ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened steady, but after receipt of the political telegrams buyers withdrew from the market, and it is difficult to say at the close what rates really are. We quote:—Fours and Fours-and-a half Rs. 93, and Fives-and-a half Rs. 102½ sellers.

THE SHARE MARKET has been very quiet with only a very limited business doing and values have not fluctuated materially. Bank of Bombay are unchanged; National Bank Rs. 2 lower. Press Companies are unaltered, and in Land shares the only change is an advance of Rs. 10, in Colabas. In Spinning and Weaving Companies we notice an advance of Rs. 10 in Dhurrumsey, and a decline of Rs. 5 in Colabas, all other Companies being unchanged.

COTTON to-day has been very dull with very little enquiry on the part of exporters. Some little business has been done at a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but buyers generally seem disposed to wait further Home advices before operating even at the reduction. We quote:—

Good Oomra	Rs. 190	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F. do	,, 182	,,	,,
G. F. do	,, 177	,,	,,
Fair do	,, 168	,,	,,
Good Dholleras	,, 198	,,	,,
F. G. F. do	,, 192	,,	,,
G. F. do	,, 189	,,	,,

SEEDS are quiet and in very moderate demand Linseed is offering at Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-8; Rapeseed at Rs. 7-9 per cwt for Yellow Guzerat.

FREIGHTS by steamer are steady at £1-13-9 for Liverpool, but the rate is to some extent nominal, there being only one vessel on the berth. By sail the rate may be quoted at £1-7-6 to £1-10, but with only a very limited demand.

PIECE GOODS remain dull and unaltered, the demand being still slow and prices nominally the same.

COALS are steady with, if anything, a slightly firmer feeling since the receipt of to-day's telegrams. We have not, however, heard of any fresh business to arrive.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP ANGLO-INDIA, 1,549 tons, Captain H. A. Everett, which arrived in harbour on the 1st inst. from Liverpool, 3rd Dec., brought a cargo of 2,293 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PACHAMBA, 494 tons, Captain J. Melville, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. Waddington and 150 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain W. Macaulay, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Campbell, Mr. Pochin, Mr. and Mrs. McIver and three children, and 28 deck passengers.

THE s. s. CELLA, 1,666 tons, Captain W. Holmes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 4th April, via Port Said and Suez, with the following cargo:—72 bales twist, 327 packages piece goods, 568 tons coals, 23 packages earthenware, 25 drums oil, 50 barrels sulphur, 600 bundles iron, 400 bundles iron hoops, and sundry packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co.

THE BARQUE KHEMJEE ODOWJEE, 902 tons, Captain S. Bailey, which arrived in harbour on the 1st inst. from Liverpool, 30th Dec., brought the following cargo:—11 cases and 7 pieces machinery, 1 package hardware, 100 cases slates, 240 casks fireclay, 213 packages earthenware, 57 packages bottles, 225 barrels cement, 116 cases iron sheets, 50 tons iron, 400 tons coals, 100 barrels rasin, 50 cases soap, 100 cases beer, 30 bales paper, 402 packages glassware, 481 bundles pipes, 4 packages color, 2,389 casks spelter, 100 barrels sulphur, 20 kegs shots, 20 anchors, 9,970 bricks, 1 case carriage, 100 bales twist, and 4 packages iron ware. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Pachamba (s).....	Melville	Kurrachee, Apr 29.
	Cella (s).....	Holmes	Liverpool, Apr 4.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations
2	Albula (s).....	Brodley	Liverpool.
	Alexander Yeats ...	Dunham	Francisco.
	Hesperia	Bellett	Colombo.
	Keenia Boodoo	Cochin.	
	Futtialla (s).....	Macaulay	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Marina(s).....	Ramsay.....	Malta.
	Naskin (s)	Bruce	Malta.
	Suez (s)	Flindt	Malta.
	Narcissus	McIntosh	Malta.
	Kilkerran	Love	Malta.
	Brambletye	Gibbs	Malta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pachambs, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer China, to Ad-n and Suez.
Steamer Calder, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Raphael, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April			
27	Moray (s).....	Batcher.....	Hong-Kong, Apr 13.
	Malva (s).....	Tomlin	Southampton, Mar 21.
	Pleiades (s)	Wilks.....	Colombo, Apr 21.
	Schleswig Bride	Guthrie	Moulmein, Apr 3.
28	Algitha (s)	Darwin.....	Bombay, Apr 19.
	Arratoon Apcar	Mactavish	Hong-Kong, Apr 13.
	Rajpootana(s).....	Lewis	Bombay, Apr 6.

DEPARTURES.

April 27.—Steamer Himalaya. Barques Ellora and James Service.

PASSENGERS.

For Malwa—Mr and Mrs Veasey, Lt-Col Fagan, Surgeon Emerson, Surgeon, Campbell, Surgeon Thompson, Mr Mr Moseley, Mr and Mrs Brown, Mrs John Pope, Major Street, Mr Brohyn, Capt Winkle, Capt Malkeld, Mr Ferguson, and Mr Hughes.

For Arratoon Apcar—Messrs Morgan and Wig y, Messrs Thomson and A E Salter, Messrs Scougall, Mr Hazard.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Pleiades—John O'Gaunt in Lat 7-16 N. Long, 76-55 E, from Calcutta to Bombay 23 days out.

By Malwa—15th April, S S Canterbury, City o' Pekin, 18th April, French Barque Sophine Melanie, 18th April, French Mail Steamer Ariadyn.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES

April.			
29	Busheer (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	R. Webster	.....	Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India s—147 bundles sheet iron, Tyebally Essoofally.
Sicily s—50 cases glassware, Muncherjee Manekjee.
Leveraer s—99 kegs round badore, Thakersey Soonderdass; 5 packages glassware, Pezzoo Mahomed; 22 crates earthenware, Nanjee Canjee; 10 casks lead ore, Mowjee Godoo; 3 packages earthenware, 1 case glassware, 1 case candlestick, and 4 cases hardware, Nanjee Canjee.

FROM LONDON.

British Statesman—248 cases window glass, Hassumally Lallmeya; 160 drums linseed oil and 25 drums turpentine, Tyebally Chandabhoy; 100 drums linseed oil and 25 drums turpentine, Nuzurally Sumsoodin.
Atalanta s—6 packages glassware, Soomar Bhiwa.
Mongolia s—10 cases still hock and 15 cases champagne, The C Bank of I A and China.
Venetia s—15 cases champagne, C Bounevialle and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—100 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—50 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

T McLellan—115 bales cotton, Shreeram Mota.
Resipigadera—104 bales cotton, Anundjee Wamanrao; 422 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 46 bales cotton, Heer-lall Chirmonram; 125 bales cotton, Chowmlall Vithuldass; 172 cwts bedanuts, Gopaldass Thakersey.
Harald Harfager s—120 cwts myrabollams, Dossabhoy Pallonjee Cama; 30 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 54 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 17 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 260 cwts bones, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 35 bales wool, Gool mhoosen Currumbhoy; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee.

FOR LONDON.

Hindostan s—180 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Talub Arbee selo 6 a cotton and 7 cwts aloes, Vithuldass Vrijbhoocundas; 4 bales hides, Fuckeer Mahamed Munjee; 6 bales skins, Cadurbux Allihibux; 20 bales skins, K C A P Rowtar and Co; 9 cwts. fishmaw, Goolamhoosein Janmahamed; 40 bales skins, Ahmed Shahib Abdool Rehoman and Co; 584 cwts coffee, Junall Jairaz; 112½ cwts coffee, Dattoo Mowjee; 9 cases fishmaw, and 43 cases M of P shells, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 974 cwts olibanum, Laduck Rahim; 55 cwts B horns, Mahamed Allana; 1 package T shells, Ebram Waljee; 11 bales hides, Jeevraj Meeraliy; 10 bundles skins, Dattardina Mowjee; 10 bales hides, Goolamhoosen Currimbhoy; 13 bags nutmegs, Peerbhoy Hackimjee.

FOR HAVRE.

W H Comer—1,710 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 66 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 75 cwts pepper, Vurdhman Poonsee and Co.
Palm s—200 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 712½ cwts rapeseed, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

St Olaf s—386½ cwts mustardseed and 42 cwts nigerseed, Punnett and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Achille s—100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Exporter—1,999½ cwts linseed, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Pachamba s—18 bales cotton, Ramgapoll Foolchund; 50 bales cotton, Shamjee Mooljee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hawthorn—70 cwts sandalwood and 150 cwts oilmanstores, Currimbhoy Ebram.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 1.

Smalley, Major, R E, on duty, from England.
Seppings, Lieut, 51st Lt Infantry, from leave, from England.
Tully, Surg, on duty, from England.
Burnett, Major, Staff, on leave, from Poona.

MAY 2.

Wahab, Col, 8th Bombay N I, from leave, from Matheran.
Keith, Surg, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 1.

Mallaby, Col, 13th Regt, from leave, to Malligaum.

MAY 2.

Ashby, Qr Mr, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Pochin, Lieut, 7th R Fusiliers, on leave, to Kurrachee.
Gambier, Capt, R H A, on leave, to Matheran.
Adey, Surg, on duty, to Expedition.
Ward, Major, R E, from leave, to Kirkee.
Waller, Major, Fol Dept, on duty, to Sadra.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 25.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel C St G Brownlow, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Captain B C Vyvyan, General List, Bengal Infantry, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut-Colonel F Brine, P S, P W Department, Bombay Staff Corps.

The following temporary appointment in the Administrative Staff of the Indian Medical Service is ordered:—Surgeon-Major G D Hewlett to be an Acting Deputy Surgeon-General to complete establishment, vice Beatty, proceeding on service.

Surgeon-Major C Rikelty, Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut-Colonel F Brine, P S, P W Department, Bombay Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut-Colonel J S D Bolton, Bombay Staff Corps.

The services of the undermentioned Medical Officers are placed at the disposal of the Deputy Surgeon General, Expeditionary Force, for duty with the troops proceeding to Malta:—

Surgeons R Manser, Beramjee Nasarvanjee Kovajee, H Adey, A W F Street, and Apothecary T Robinson.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut-Colonel W H Newport, Bombay Staff Corps.

Surgeon W A Simmonds, Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Captain H M McKenzie, R A, Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The services of Assistant Apothecary D. Cardoz are placed at the disposal of the Deputy Surgeon General, Expeditionary Force, vice Assistant Surgeon J D' Souza, reported sick.

The services of Captain E L Marryat, R E, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the C-in-C for employment with the Engineer Park accompanying the Expeditionary Force.

Lieut-Colonel O. V. Tanner, Second-in-Command, 29th N I, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General of Division, during the time Lieut-Colonel Green may officiate as Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, or until further orders.

With reference to G O O dated 29th ultimo, Lieut-Colonel J S D Bolton, Staff Corps, is granted a further extension of leave for one month on medical certificate.

Surgeon A H C H Pascoe is brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 17th April, the date of his arrival in Bombay.

The following order is confirmed as a temporary measure:—Deesa Brigade Order, dated 19th April 1878, directing Captain Fagan, Adjutant, 2nd Light Cavalry, to officiate as Brigade Major, in addition to his own duties, vice Captain Hoyland proceeding on service.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Colonel W D Dickson, S C.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Surgeon-Major A M Blomfield, six months; Colonel J T Francis SC, three months.

The undermentioned Medical Officers are brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 24th April, the date of their arrival in Bombay:—Surgeons R Manser, H Adey, A W F Street.

Colonel Clarke, RA, Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, having resumed his duties on the 22nd instant, the services of Colonel J H Reid, RA, Acting Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the C-in-C.

Surgeon-Major W D T Tichburst, Bombay Medical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the Service on a pension of £292 per annum, from 30th April.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev A B Watson, having been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bombay Establishment, is admitted to the Service from the 24th April.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon K A Dalal is appointed to act as Superintendent of the District Jail at Dhulia during the absence of Surgeon Colson on leave, or until further orders.

Surgeon S M Salaman, Acting Superintendent of the Yeravda Central Jail, is appointed to act until further orders as Superintendent of the Poona City Jail, in addition to his present duties.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Thakurdas Mathurdas to act as Clerk of the District Court of Surat.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G W Kurkuary is appointed substantive pro tem in the Fourth Grade from the date of Mr. W. Draper's retirement, viz, 8th Dec 1877.

Rao Saheb Shrikrishna S Talekar, Marathi Translator Educational Department, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two and a half months from 1st May.

Surgeon G Bainbridge is appointed to act as Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and of Comparative Anatomy in the Grant Medical College from the date of departure of Dr G A Maconachie on furlough.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr J F Muir to act as First Assistant Collector while Mr A A Keyser acts as Collector of Poona.

Mr H F Silcock to act as Second Assistant Collector during the same period or till further orders.

Mr E de la G Sharkey to act as First Assistant Collector while Mr T H Stewart acts as Collector of Ahmednagar.

In modification of Notification No 1893 of 12th instant, Revenue Department, Mr C B Winchester to act as Second Assistant Collector from the date of Mr Sharkey's commencing to act as First Assistant Collector during the appointment of Mr J Monteath to act as Under Secretary, or till further orders, and Mr C P B Wiltshire to continue to act as Second Assistant Collector while Mr Sharkey acts as First Assistant Collector.

Mr H R Cooke to act as First Assistant Collector while Mr E C K Olivant acts as Collector of Surat.

Mr G G Crawford to act as Second Assistant Collector for the same period, or till further orders.

Mr J H Todd to act as First Assistant Collector while Mr A K Nairne acts as Collector of Thana, or till further orders.

Mr A F Woodburn to act as Second Assistant Collector during the same period, or till further orders.

Mr W H Horsley to act as Second Assistant Collector from the date of Mr Ollivant's being appointed to act as First Assistant Collector, vice Mr W Woodward.

Mr S B Thakur to act as Second Assistant Collector during the absence of Mr H T Ommaney on privilege leave, or till further orders.

Mr Nerbidas Jethmal to be substantive pro tem Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, vice Mr Narayen Ballal Oka, and to continue to do duty in Sind, vice Mr Hight.

The services of Mr J K Spence, of the Bombay Civil Service, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Returned from privilege leave and joined his appointment in the Bombay Presidency on the afternoon of the 4th March 1878. The services of Captain E L Marryat, R E, are placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C for employment with the Engineer Park accompanying the Expeditionary Force.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions from 1st April 1878, vice Captain Osborn, R E, who has proceeded on furlough:—

Mr A Davidson to be Executive Engineer, Third Grade.

Mr W Scott to be Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade.

Lieutenant G Davidson, R E, to be Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

Lieut H Pilkington, R E, is appointed to act as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways during the absence of Captain E L Marryat, R E, or until further orders.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, April 25.)

Mr R G Thomson, Assistant Commissioner, Karnal, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Settlement Officer, and posted to Jhang settlement.

Mr J G Cordery, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to Government Punjab.

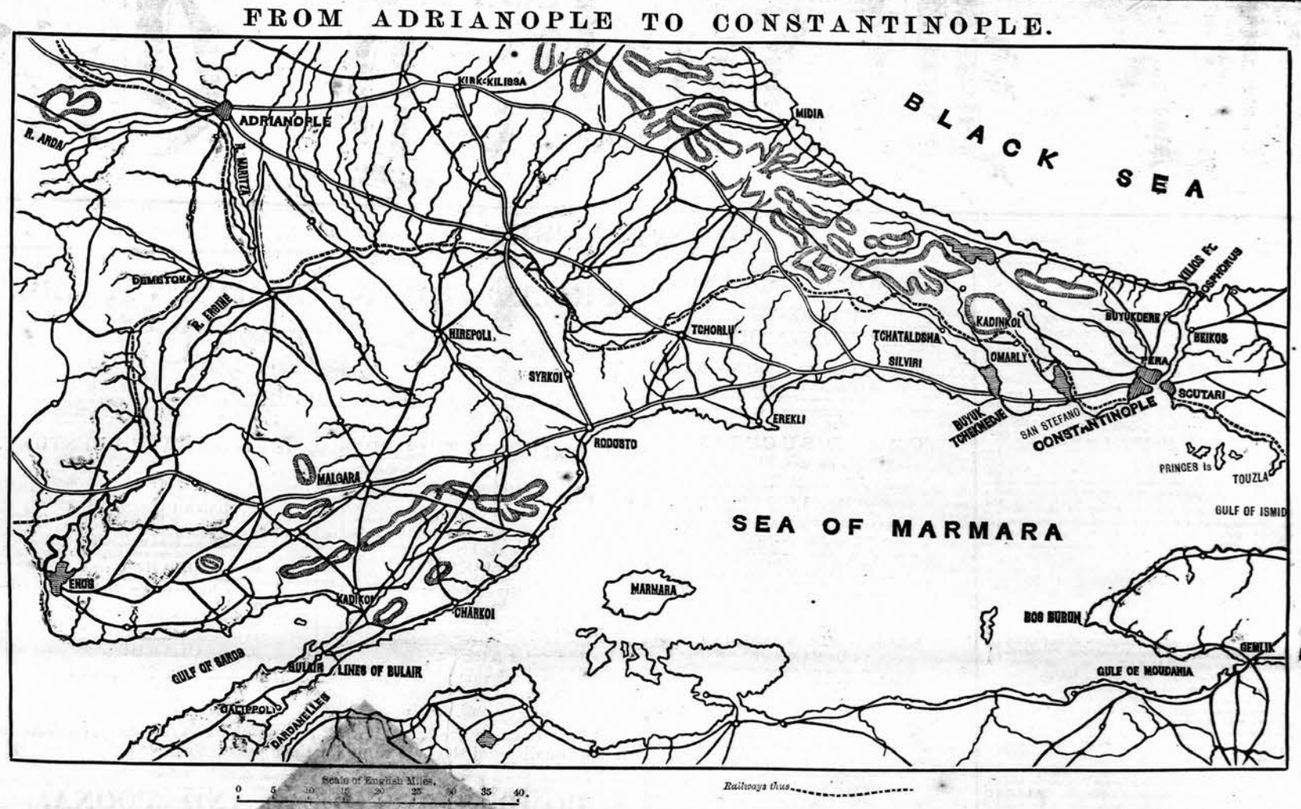
Mr D G Barkley, Deputy Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner and Superintendent of the Lahore Division.

Mr D G Barkley, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division, is appointed Sessions Judge of that Division.

Mr D E McCracken, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police at Peshawur.

Consequent on the creation of two new 3rd Grade appointments in the list of District Superintendents of Police, and the consequent promotion of Messrs W H Mercer and R S Bruere, Mr A C C Plowden, District Superintendent, 4th Grade, officiated as District Superintendent, 3rd Grade; Mr J G Allsop, District Superintendent, 4th Grade officiated as District Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Mr D McMordie, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the New Main Line Division, Western Jumna Canal.



MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

MEMBERS of E COMPANY will please take note, that the MEETING announced for Thursday evening to elect an Officer, vice Lieutenant Manson, resigned, has been POSTPONED to TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 8 P.M., at Head Quarters.

M. R. WYER, Lieut.,
Commanding E Company.

SELLING OFF AT HALF PRICES.

MENIST'S
PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
EYE-GLASSES, PRESERVERS,
BINOCULARS, &c. &c.

MR. BETTS respectfully announces his return to Bombay and begs to intimate that he will sell the above at half prices during the next few days at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s Banquet Row, after which will dispose of the remainder at auction previous to proceeding to Europe.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BRANDENBURG—May 2nd, at Malabar Hill, the wife of J. Brandenburg, of a daughter.

RENNICK—April 24th, at Ellichpoor, the wife of Captain Rennick, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JOHN—April 26th, at Bankipore, the wife of P. S. John, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

DENT—April 28th, at Madras, the wife of Jesse W. Dent, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WEIR—KERNAN—April 29th, at Madras, Thomas Weir, Madras Civil Service, to Alice Mary, eldest daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Kernan.

DEATHS.

HANKIN—April 25th, at Chhindwara, M. P. Hankin, Esq., District Superintendent of Police.

SMITH—April 25th, at Chandernagore, of typhoid fever, Violet Helen, youngest daughter of the late Robert Arthur Smith, of the Revenue Survey Department, aged 15 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1878.

OUR readers will not be surprised at the failure of German mediation, more especially as Prince Bismarck seems, with characteristic insolence, to have selected as his agent for negotiating the withdrawal of the English squadron from the Sea of Marmora the new Russian Commander-in-Chief, General Todleben, who has no doubt employed his time since he reached San Stefano rather in strengthening the position of the Russian army than in carrying on serious negotiations for peace. All the talk of the last few weeks, since it became obvious that neither Russia nor England intended to give way an inch, has been directed by the Ministers of these Powers to the sole purpose of evading the responsibility of being the first to declare war. The Russians seem to have been the first to lose patience in this waiting game, for, while an English Secretary of State still uses the stereotyped phrase that he and his colleagues are not pursuing a war-like policy, the feeling at St. Petersburg is that war has become inevitable. We believe the British Government will be convinced of the imprudence of further hesitation by the efforts of the Russians to fit out American cruisers to prey on English commerce. A declaration of war would nip this enterprise in the bud, and it is attacks on her trade of this kind that England has most reason to dread. A *casus belli* may easily be found in the prolonged occupation of Turkish territory by the Russian armies. Turkey herself may not ostensibly object to this occupation, although the mass of the people are clearly prepared to go with the English in spite of the efforts of their Government to prevent them, but the Turkish Empire has since 1856 been artificially preserved by England, and this Power has a right derived from Treaties to declare how far she will suffer Turkey to be interfered with. The military preparations in England have been pushed on with such rapidity that the *Times* calculates 100,000 men can be put in the field before Midsummer; and with this force available the Ministry of Lord Beaconsfield can have no excuse for further delays.

OUR poor little friend, the *Pioneer*, is quite disconsolate over the announcement made in last week's *Gazette of India* that Mr. Lethbridge has been appointed "Press Commissioner" to manage the relations between the Government of India and the Indian Press. This appointment destroys the hope to which the *Pioneer* has fondly clung for the last twelve months, that, by persistent good behaviour, it might succeed in regaining the illegitimate and very profitable influence it so long enjoyed at the Viceregal Court, and might upset Lord Lytton's project of putting all the principal Indian newspapers on an equal footing as regards the supply of official information which it is desirable to make known to the public. The question as to the kind of relations it ought to maintain with the Press has for years been a standing difficulty with the Government of India. Lord Mayo solved it by taking the *Pioneer* under his wing, and letting it be understood that servants of Government should enter into confidential relations with that journal alone, to the exclusion of all other Indian newspapers. This arrangement implied a tacit understanding that the *Pioneer* should, on its part, in return for the obligation conferred upon it, give an uncompromising support to all the measures of the Indian Government; and, as the example set by the Viceroy was naturally followed at once by other officials, great and small, the fair to the public. Hence Mr. Lethbridge's scandal arose of a newspaper which impudently boasted that it had, by the exercise of a "judicious profusion"—that is to say, by bribing the poorer class of public servants with gifts of money and the richer with praise—secured to itself a monopoly of State secrets. This illicit connexion brought discredit on the Government while enriching the *Pioneer*; for the public cares nothing for the opinions of a newspaper which is not independant, and the interested advocacy of the Allahabad journal could therefore only camage instead of promoting any cause in the service of which it was engaged. It is within our own knowledge that Lord Northbrook was anxious to break the connexion his predecessor had established with the *Pioneer*; for, in conversation with the editor of this paper, his Lordship opened the subject, and said how glad he should be to create, if he could, some agency for communicating important official information simultaneously to the leading papers of India. We do not know if Lord Northbrook left any half-matured project of this kind for his successor to complete, but we fancy, from the personal interest the present Viceroy has taken in the matter, that the new arrangement, now formally sanctioned, must have been devised by Lord Lytton himself as soon as he had leisure to discern the evils of a system which allowed the *Pioneer* to work the Government of India for its own sole profit and advantage. The nature of the arrangement is, that the Press Commissioner telegraphs to the principal papers all official intelligence of great importance,—as, for instance, the announcement that the Government had received instructions to send a force to Malta, the names of the staff, and the Viceroy's farewell order to the troops,—while general information of less immediate value, but still of interest as showing the administrative working of the Government, is sent round by circular letter. It will, we think, be generally acknowledged that, in thus selecting the best media for the diffusion of news, which it wishes to be as widely known as possible and which the public is equally concerned in learning, the Government has exercised a wise discretion. The equal companionship thus conferred on the newspapers, and their distant but respectful treatment by the Viceroy in Council, are surely more honourable to all parties than the practice of letting editors dance attendance and jostle one another in the antechambers of the great, or the favouritism which made of the traffic in State secrets a monopoly more odious than the traffic in opium.

But the *Pioneer* is greatly alarmed lest this "new device" should be in reality a subtle scheme "to acquire an illegitimate control over "the Press for political purposes." It is very kind on our contemporary's part to be so much alarmed about designs on our virtue. We should have thought that, like the fox who had lost his tail, he would have been only too delighted to see all the rest of the Indian newspapers reduced to his own condition. But he may calm his fears on our account. The best securities against the abuse by the Government of the new system are its equal treatment of the whole Press and the publicity it has now received. No newspaper is either favoured or slighted on account of its political opinions, and none of them are, therefore, put under any special obligation to support the views of the Government. There is, however, always a danger that an official placed in confidential relations with the Press may unconsciously colour facts so as to present a more favourable aspect of any case for the Government than an editor himself might be likely to take; and, when Mr. Lethbridge first put himself into communication with us about a year ago, we objected on this account very strongly to the proposed condition of the arrangement, that paragraphs of news sent by him, on behalf of the Government, should not be referred to as *communiqués* but should be given to the public on our own responsibility. But it was represented to us that the Viceroy was only making an experiment in the matter, to see how such a plan would work, and that secrecy must be observed at all events till the Secretary of State's sanction could be obtained. We, therefore, waited for some months, and found the arrangement work on the whole very satisfactorily. Mr. Lethbridge, who is himself a man of wide culture and considerable literary experience, took a keen and intelligent interest in his work, and showed so much tact and delicacy in framing his communications that it was a long time before the danger of which we had foreseen the probability arose. On one occasion, however, a telegram came from Calcutta which might be construed as an attempt on the part of the Government to reply to some leading articles that had appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*. It came very late at night, and the sub-editor put it into the paper on his own responsibility, as there was no time to make a reference to the editor before the paper went to press. We were consequently placed in the absurd position of seeming to rebuke and condemn ourselves for opinions which we still believed to be perfectly sound. We had to choose between remaining silent and so injuring the character and position of the paper, and violating the confidence of the Government by openly treating the telegram in question as an official *communiqué*. We took the latter course, because it seemed to us that the Government had, no doubt unintentionally, abused our confidence first of all by sending such a communication for insertion in the *Bombay Gazette*. We knew that by denouncing the telegram as communicated we should run the risk of having our relations with the Government of India suddenly broken off; but the case was one in which it was right that that risk should be run. Beyond making a formal remonstrance, the Government took no notice of what was in the letter a breach of engagement; and we therefore came to the conclusion that no offence had been either meant or taken. We subsequently wrote to Mr. Lethbridge, asking that, as the Secretary of State's sanction to the scheme must have been obtained, the Viceroy would be pleased to withdraw the obligation to secrecy, which we had found to work inconveniently as regarded our own responsibility for what appeared in our paper, and which we did not consider to be quite consistent with the dignity of journalism. Hence Mr. Lethbridge's nomination in the *Gazette of India*, by which the relations established between the Government and the Press are openly avowed. We do not believe that the Viceroy contemplates getting any improper control over the Press, or he would long ago have abandoned his experiment in sheer vexation of spirit; but any attempts in this direction can now be promptly checked by an editor of independent character and good judgment; and no man who does not possess these qualifications is fit to be editor of a newspaper.

Another objection taken by the *Pioneer* strikes us as singularly preposterous. Our contemporary urges that a Government ought not to undertake the business of collecting news, and that by doing so it interferes quite unjustifiably with private enterprise. Is it, then, contended that individual officers of Government may sell State secrets to the enterprising proprietor of a newspaper, but that the Government itself must not presume to make known through the best channels to its own subjects intelligence concerning the interests, and affecting perhaps the very existence, of the Empire? Such a proposition is too absurd to be seriously entertained. The Government has always been a collector and publisher of news in the official *Gazettes*; and it is now only abandoning this clumsy and obsolete contrivance in favour of a new and improved method of communicating with the public. As in the matter of official news, so with regard to official advertisements it has lately issued stringent orders to all departments,—on which, by the way, the Local Governments are very slow to act,—that all notifications of general interest shall be advertised in the newspapers instead of being confined to the *Government Gazettes*. These alterations of system seem to us equally advantageous to the Press and the public. Naturally, however, the *Pioneer* is displeased. Nothing would have satisfied it, apparently, but getting an exclusive right to all the official advertisements and all the official news. It now has the audacity to complain that, in spite of its superior enterprise, it is brought down to the level of other newspapers by the action of Government in supplying information gratuitously to the Press. It complains bitterly that its own correspondent's telegrams from the Afridi country in the recent Frontier war were forestalled by the Government telegrams, and thus it lost the legitimate fruits of its lavish expenditure. But we never heard of any Government in the world which did not hasten to make known to its subjects important intelligence from the seat of war. It is too ridiculous to ask that official despatches shall be withheld till a newspaper which has a correspondent at head-quarters has made money out of the news. No legitimate enterprise is interfered with by the new Press Commissionership. We have our own correspondents with the Expedition which has just left India; but we shall certainly not feel it a grievance if the Government forestalls them by publishing immediately any news it receives of the progress of the Expedition. Anger is a bad counsellor, and the *Pioneer's* indictment against the Press Commissioner is the product of mere spite and envy. Let our contemporary shake himself together, and look out for new ways of enterprise, instead of standing disconsolate at the gate of the official Eden, and he may soon retrieve his fortunes. At present, the *Pioneer* is a paper without either head or bottom; and, having lost the Government patronage on which alone it was nourished, it seems to be fast sinking into a state of hopeless decay.

THE murder of Mr. T. T. Cooper at Bhamo is one of those tragic accessories to political life in

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

FAILURE OF THE GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 1.

General Todleben has failed to arrange for the simultaneous withdrawal of the British Ironclad Squadron and the Russian Army from the vicinity of Constantinople as proposed by Prince Bismarck, and war between Russia and England is now regarded by the Russians as inevitable.

MOVEMENT OF THE BRITISH SQUADRON IN THE SEA OF MARMORA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 1.

The British Ironclad Squadron has left Ismidt for exercise, and will anchor off Touzla, returning in two days to Ismidt.

THE MUSSULMAN RISING.

The Mussulman insurrection in Roumelia still continues.

ENGLAND'S POLICY.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The Right Hon'ble Mr. Cross, Secretary of State for Home Department, speaking at Preston yesterday, insisted on the maintenance of existing Treaties, and denied that the policy of the Government was a war policy.

OPENING OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

PARIS, MAY 1.

The opening of the Paris Exhibition to-day was a most brilliant affair. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was present. The weather was unfortunately showery.

AGITATION IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 2.

The Porte has despatched Pashas to Batoum and Soutari to calm the popular agitation existing there.

THE ARRIVAL OF RUSSIAN OFFICERS AND MEN AT MAINE.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The Captain of the steamer Cimbria expresses his belief that the Russian naval officers and men landed by him at Maine are destined to man Russian cruisers for the Pacific.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 1.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer Khedive, with the outward English Mails of the 19th inst., left here for Bombay at 7 p.m. this evening.

LONDON, MAY 1, AFT.

In Liverpool Market to-day Cotton was freely offered. Surats flat.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4d
Bar Silver	58½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872	108½ ex. coupon
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1-8½
4 per cent. Government Securities..	80½
4½ per cent. do.	81½
5½ per cent. do.	89½

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady. Arrivals.—Olympia and Zerbino.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, MAY 2, 12-55 P. M.

Mail Steamer Deccan, from Suez, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 2.

CANNANORE, 5-18 p.m.—Weather fine. Wind S. Thermometer Max. 93 ; Min. 79 ; W. B. 81 Barometer 29·93.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine. Wind S.W. 3. Thermometer 91·5. Barometer 29.862.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p.m.—Weather cloudy. Wind NE, NNW.

TUTICORIN, 4-40 p.m.—Weather fine. Wind N. Thermometer 89. Barometer 29·88.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 p.m.—Weather clear. Wind W. Thermometer 96.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 8d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	1s. 8d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 8 13-16d.	"

THE EXPEDITION TO MALTA.

THE last batch of troops to complete the second detachment of the Expedition embarked yesterday, when the two remaining squadrons of the 9th Bengal Cavalry went on board the vessels set apart for their reception. Great efforts were made to get the whole of the ships and steamers away yesterday evening; but it was found that this could not be effected. The s.s. Bangalore and the ships St. Mildred and Hannibal having sailed on Wednesday night, there remained the s.s. Canara, Suez, Nankin, Macedonia, Trinacria, Marina, and the sailing ships Baron Colonsay, Brambletye, Kilkerran, Narcissus, Aros Bay, Citadel and Seaforth. The Canara towing the Baron Colonsay; the Nankin, towing the Kilkerran; the Suez, towing the Brambletye; the Marina, towing the Narcissus; the Macedonia, towing the Aros Bay and the Citadel, got away yesterday and last night; and the Macedonia, with the Aros Bay and Citadel in tow, and the Trinacria, with the Seaforth and a baggalow of 400 tons in tow, are expected to leave to-day. The troops on board the different vessels which sailed yesterday cheered vociferously as they got under weigh, loud "Hurrahs" being constantly echoed from ship to ship till they got beyond shouting distance from one another. The final Survey Committee, consisting of Col. Hogge, Dr. Sharpe, and Captain Brebner, were afloat all day from six o'clock in the morning, visiting the various ships to be sure that they were fully equipped before starting. The great difficulty experienced has been in regard to the water supply. It appears that a number of wooden tanks were sent aboard the transports, and had to be replaced with iron ones,—hence the delay. We may note as an instance of the efficient management of that part of the duty of embarkation of which Captain Brebner had charge, that the whole 1,500 horses belonging to the expedition were got on board without any serious accident. There was no doubt—as there could not fail to be—a knock and a bruise given here and there, but not a single animal was more than very temporarily injured.

A pleasing incident occurred on board the Bangalore before her departure on Wednesday night. The Bangalore, as all Bombay knows, carried the 9th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, who went off with so much *éclat* from the Apollo Bunder on Wednesday morning. During the evening Lady Staveley went on board the steamer, and was shown the arrangements for the accommodation of the troops, with which she seemed much pleased. The men ascertained who her Ladyship was, and stood to attention, everywhere as she passed. They seemed very much gratified by the kindly interest which the Commandant of their Commander-in Chief (to quote Lord Lytton) evinced in their welfare.

Before the departure of the Bangalore, General Ross warmly thanked Captain Searle and Captain Brebner for their exertions to secure the comfort of the troops embarked in the expedition.

On Wednesday evening H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Major Rivett-Carnac, Military Secretary, visited all the ships about to sail, *i.e.*, Bangalore, St. Mildred and Hannibal.

The Governor took leave of General Ross, C.B., and his staff, and Colonel Thompson, Commanding 9th Bombay N. I., on board the Bangalore, and also of all the officers of the Bombay contingent embarked on board the several vessels. At 7 p.m. Subedar Shaik Cassim, Native A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor, delivered the final despatches to General Ross, in which details of ships engaged, copies of sailing orders and of all orders issued by His Excellency in Council relating to the expedition, were given.

Starting at 6 a.m. yesterday morning, H. E., accompanied by Captain Dean-Pitt, A.-D.-C., visited the Macedonia, Brambletye, Marina, Baron Colonsay and several other vessels and took leave of Col. Prendergast, Commanding Madras Sappers and Miners. H. E. was heartily cheered by the Sappers as he left the Canara; indeed, the enthusiasm evinced by all the troops was very marked. A magnificent specimen of a dhow has been chartered by Government to carry a small surplus of followers and ponies, for whom convenient accommodation could not be found on board the vessels already chartered. She will be towed by the Trinacria in addition to the Seaforth. This vessel and the Macedonia being somewhat backward in their preparations, were twice visited by H. E. At 12 noon a large contingent of extra carpenters was sent on board the Macedonia in charge of the Assistant Master Builder, the Master Builder himself being employed on board the Trinacria. The Executive Engineer, Presidency, was in like manner put in charge of the dhow to expedite the preparations. H. E. also visited the Dockyard where the horses and ponies of the Bengal Cavalry were in course of being embarked. The Governor expressed to Generals Barrows and Aitchison his great approbation of the expeditious manner in which the animals were put on board the barges, and of the completeness of all the arrangements for their embarkation. Sir Richard had a conference with Mr. Parker and the Dockyard authorities on the subject of water supply to the ships. Mr. Jamsetjee, the Master Builder, was complimented by H. E. the Governor on his exertions with reference to the horse fittings supplied to the different ships.

THE *Madras Times* hears that the 21st Madras Native Regiment has received telegraphic orders to hold itself in readiness for foreign service. One half of the corps has already been supplied with sea-kits. The 21st is stationed at Bellary, Col. Douglas (40th) being officiating Commandant.

THE Madras Railway Company are despatching to Bombay ninety-five water tanks for the use of the Indian Contingent proceeding to the seat of war.

DEPARTURE OF THE MADRAS 25TH N. I.

(Correspondent Madras Mail.)

CANNANORE, April 28th.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning the steamship Goa, with the Duke of Athol in tow, arrived here from Bombay, for the purpose of conveying the 25th Regiment M. N. I. to join the Indian Contingent. All concerned at once went to work with a will, and the baggage was shipped as fast as the limited means of transport admitted of. Major Mackenzie and Lieutenant Burn were sent on board the Goa and Duke of Athol respectively, to take charge of, and see that the baggage was properly stowed away. The work was not completed until late in the evening, too late to allow of the Regiment being embarked that day as was intended. The Regiment was paraded at 6-30 a. m., this (Sunday) morning. Not a man was absent, for 601 privates were present on parade and the usual complement of native officers, havildars, naiques, band, &c. The corps was played down to the beach by the bands of the 45th Northamptonshire Regiment and the 9th N. I. The embarkation commenced at 7 o'clock, and was completed at 10½ a.m. Colonel Gib, Major Mackenzie, Major Gabbett, Major Cotton, Captain Stainforth, Lieutenant Cadell and Dr. Ritchie, with the head-quarters and right wing of the Regiment were accommodated on board the Goa; while the Duke of Athol with the left wing, Lieut. Colonel Osborne, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Burn, and Dr. Rogers Harrison. The vessels left shortly after noon, their nominal destination being Suez direct.

The 25th Regiment will be a great loss to this station, for they were extremely popular with all, and noted for their hospitality. The corps is in an excellent state, and ever since the present troubles broke out in the political horizon have been anxious to volunteer for foreign service; and a few weeks ago their wishes having been made known to the Colonel by the native officers, he enquired and ascertained from every man individually, that the regiment was unanimous in this wish. I believe their application was then forwarded to head-quarters. While on this subject I may mention that a number of men who had just departed on leave, on arrival at Beypore, heard that all subsequent leave had been cancelled, and believing there was a prospect of active service, immediately rejoined without having been recalled. This is an excellent proof of the *esprit de corps* a Madras sepoy can exhibit, who belongs to a regiment which has been well disciplined by competent officers. The troops were in the highest spirits, and cheerfully looking forward to the hard work before them. The whole of the cantonment, including the ladies, were on the beach to see the last of this fortunate regiment; and all joined in three hearty cheers for the gallant commandant and his officers, when the boats were pushed off from the shore.

WE understand that a despatch on the subject of the extended employment of natives in the Civil Service has gone home by last mail.

THE Hon. Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay being about to proceed to Europe, has resigned his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

THE trial of six of the Surat Licence Tax rioters at the Special Criminal Sessions held before Mr. G. M. Macpherson, which commenced at Surat on Saturday last, is dragging its slow length along. Mr. Macpherson, who is reputed to be a hard-working Judge, allows no time to be wasted in any way; but a somewhat cumbrous machinery enough to try dozens of Mofussil courts may account for the slow progress of the case. The proceedings are conducted in the vernacular; the Judge takes down the evidence in English while his sheristedar dictates it in the vernacular to a clerk; and the whole vernacular record is read out by the sheristedar to each witness at the close of his evidence. The case is likely to continue a day or two more.

The case of the remaining 31 rioters is also slowly winding itself to a conclusion before Mr. Lely, First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, who has been specially deputed to Surat. To the thirty prisoners who were placed before the Magistrate on the 24th ult., the first day of the trial, one prisoner has been added subsequently. The hearing has gone over a week, and is expected to be concluded in a day or two. The Magistrate has already intimated his opinion that the charge of an attempt to commit murder could not be sustained. The remaining charges are those of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, committing mischief, and rioting.

IN consequence of the riotous conduct of the inhabitants of the town of Surat, Government has deemed it expedient to quarter policemen therein in addition to the police force of the district. The increase is as follows:—50 armed police, 50 unarmed police, 10 mounted police.

THE *Pioneer*, commenting on the recent Volunteer meeting in Bombay, says:—"The fact remains that Rs. 100 was all the men had to shoot for; their single reward for much hard work and self-denial." This statement is quite unfounded.

IT is said that certain rules have lately been passed, or are being considered by the Supreme Government, for the optional retirement on superannuation pension, on certain conditions, of Uncovenanted officers, after attaining the age of fifty-five years.

WE learn that the delay in carrying out the proposed sanitary measures for the improvement of Pangim (the city of Goa), is already producing its effects. Typhoid fever has broken out with violence, and we have to record the death last week of two of the principal Government officials —the Chief Justice and the Chief Secretary to Government.

A European employé of the E. I. Railway, at Agra, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the Magistrate of that station, for assaulting and otherwise ill-treating a native. The sentence has been upheld, on appeal, by the High Court.

A NATIVE paper at Calcutta declares that the loss of the Eurydice and the Childwall Hall has so far operated upon the susceptibilities of the native community that a native gentleman, who was on the point of sending his son to England to complete his education there, has been obliged to abandon the idea.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL FORBES, C. B., Commanding Mhow D. A., issued the following order on the 15th ult: "An outbreak of cholera on the 18th March amongst the syces and grass-cutters of the 3rd Hussars stationed at Mhow rendered it advisable to remove these followers out of the cantonment from that date until the 12th. The Hussars performed in a most satisfactory manner the whole of the stable duties of the corps without any assistance, each man grooming, watering, and bedding down from three to four horses daily, sweeping out the stables, keeping the vicinity of them clean and tidy, and removing the litter on handbarrows. This soldier-like conduct, in keeping with the high character this distinguished regiment has borne, has the marked approbation of the Lieutenant-General."

THE remarks we recently made, says the Lahore paper, "regarding the absence of a free passage being granted to old officers of British regiments retiring under the Royal Warrant of 1877, have since been unpleasantly supplemented by the issue of a General Order, dated Simla, 15th April. Under instructions from the India Office, it is now defined that not only are those captains who obtained the grade before the abolition of purchase, when retiring under clauses 98 and 176 of the Royal Warrant, debarred from a free passage home if of under twenty-five years' standing, but also that they are *in addition* to be held liable for the cost of their successor's passage from England! For a captain who may have expended between two and three thousand pounds sterling in the purchase of his commission, to be mulct for the passages of himself and his successor, when a non-purchase officer who retires on the completion of twenty years service, is altogether exempted from such unfair calls on his private resources, forms an injurious anomaly. We feel convinced that this will not be allowed to continue when known and understood in England; and we trust that some energetic member of the House of Commons will shortly bring the question before Parliament in the hope of removing so gross an injustice."

THE sufferings of the people from famine in the district of Tsing Yuen, on the Canton North river, have at last goaded them to acts of violence, but, as usual, the Chinese Government took care to prevent many of them suffering further. Several thousands of them joined together and marched to Fat Kong, plundering all the villages on the route and threatening the city. Military were sent from Canton to disperse them, and two thousand of the rioters were decapitated.

WHAT with close cabins and "horrible children," a passenger by a "ditcher" seems to have had a bad time of it, according to a letter he has written to a Ceylon paper:—"We are not quite so comfortable in the Merkara as we could wish. I have never been in a 'ditcher' before, and was therefore not at all pleased to find there are such things as inside cabins. These are a double row of cabins down the centre of the main deck, with no port or means of ventilation. They are a disgrace to civilization, and Mr. Plimsoll's attention ought to be called to them. We are, of course, crowded, and have in addition 76 horrible children for whom there is no separate accommodation. They amused themselves by spitting down on the passengers while dining. Our Captain is too well known for me to say anything about him. He is, of course, everything that one could wish, and the B. I. are fortunate in having a commander of his stamp. With such men and better accommodation they would not want passengers, but at present I strongly advise no one to use their vessels unless one is sure of an outside cabin. The food is fair and the speed as yet good, averaging over 11 knots per hour."

THE Registrar-General has authoritatively disposed of the question raised in reference to the performance of the marriage ceremony in church after Lord Rosebery had been previously married to Miss Rothschild at the Registrar's Office. It was urged that although persons were permitted, after having been married before the Registrar, to attend church, and go through the form appointed by the Liturgy, it was specifically enacted that nothing in such service "shall be held to supersede or invalidate any marriage previously contracted, nor shall such reading or celebration be entered as a marriage among the marriages in the marriage register." The answer of the Registrar-General as regards Lord Rosebery's case is that no illegal act was committed, because a licence from Doctor's Commons was produced at the church, in which the contracting parties were described as bachelor and spinster. If the Registrar's certificate alone had been produced, there could have been no legal registration at the church, but the case was totally altered by the production of the licence. The Registrar-General proceeds to point out that during the past forty years mixed marriages between Roman Catholics and Protestants have been usually contracted in the manner described. In his opinion it matters little where the first ceremony is performed, the essential condition being that they shall both take place the same morning. The real questions which have been raised are these:—Is a marriage before a registrar a complete and perfect legal ceremony?—and, if so, is it lawful for two persons to be married twice over on the same day? Whether the contracting parties go to a church or to a registrar's office, the marriage in either case is legal; but are they at liberty to be married at both? If two persons are legally married at a registrar's office, can they be lawfully described as a "bachelor" and "spinster" when they subsequently present themselves before a clergyman in church? It is manifest that if the ceremony performed at the registrar's office is a complete legal ceremony, the contracted parties are no longer "bachelor" and "spinster," though they may have been so when the licence was obtained.

THE *World*—We hear that Major-General the Hon. Jimmy Macdonald is to be the Lieutenant of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms; but the matter is not absolutely fixed, Sir William Topham being desirous of making his resignation hinge on his receiving a C.B. for his *active service* in the Corps. Besides which the Hon. Jimmy has two formidable rivals for the office in General Sir A. Gordon, K.C.B., and Colonel Baring.

THE *Independance Belge* of April 10 publishes intelligence from Persia respecting a military plot which had been discovered previous to the Shah's departure for Europe. The cause of the conspiracy was the fact that the soldiers' pay was in arrear. When the Shah left Teheran the plot had been crushed, and ten soldiers had been executed. Ten persons were wounded in an affray accompanying the outbreak of the conspiracy.

No steps (says the *Whitehall Review*) have yet been taken for the permanent relief of General Lord Napier of Magdala in the Governorship of Gibraltar, it being proposed that his lordship shall resume his official position should no necessity arise for the embarkation of a British expedition. It would occasion considerable regret at Gibraltar were his lordship to vacate his appointment, for he has innumerable admirers on the "Rock," who recognise in him a soldier of undoubted ability and an administrator of almost exceptional grasp of character. In Lord Napier's absence the government of the fortress is administered by Lieut.-General E. A. Somerset, C.B., who vacates military command in the Mediterranean and comes to England in the autumn, whether Lord Napier returns to Gibraltar or not.

Truth says:—The principal reasons for his resignation, which Lord Derby said, that he felt bound to keep, for the present, to himself, were the discovery, that Lord Beaconsfield was carrying on an active private correspondence, through different channels, with our representatives abroad, and that secret hints from the Premier were always interfering with the official instructions of the Foreign Secretary.

THE *Golos* was suspended three weeks ago for publishing an article containing the following passage:—"England, through her cunning craftiness, the deep-laid schemes of her Prime Minister, Lord Beaconsfield, and the paltry expenditure of £6,000,000, and without shedding a single drop of blood, has gained a greater victory than Russia has by sacrificing hundreds of thousands of men and milliards of money." The editor had to pay 2,000 roubles, and was forced to resign his post. On the re-appearance of this Russian organ on the 5th inst., it was under the management of an entirely new editorial staff, who put forth totally different views.

THE *Whitehall Review* is glad to announce that more than one member of the Ministry is very strongly in favour of a suggestion of the War Office, that it is highly desirable to maintain one Army Corps in constant readiness to proceed on service; and that with this view the minor details are being worked out, so that the First Army Corps may take the field shortly at Aldershot fully and completely equipped as for active service, and prepared to embark at the shortest notice for any theatre of war.

I UNDERSTAND (says *Truth*) that the tailor, who was presented, the other day, at Court by the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been informed, that the presentation will not be officially cancelled, provided he neither appears himself in future at Court, nor presents any one else. "The wholesales won't visit the retails," wrote Douglas Jerrold, in the "Caudle Lectures," though why they should not, it would be difficult to say.

I SHOULD like (says *Truth*) secretly to assist at a Cabinet. Judging from their divergences of opinion in public, Ministers must be far from a united family when in private confabulation. How Lord Salisbury must wince under the educating process to which he is being submitted by his whilom foe Lord Beaconsfield. I once saw Rarey applying his system to a vicious and high-spirited horse. For long the horse resisted, but little by little he succumbed, and at last Mr. Rarey sat triumphantly on his neck, and beat a drum. I never think of Lord Salisbury now without the vision of that horse coming before my eyes, and without the sound of that drum in my ears.

THE *Whitehall Review* is informed on excellent authority that the Shah of Persia, who was to arrive at St. Petersburg, will decline to renew with the Russian Government the secret Treaty of Teheran, made between Russia and Persia in 1864, until by further diplomatic visits to the Courts of the various European Powers his Majesty has satisfied himself as to the truth of Russia's statements with regard to England, and the sincerity of her intentions towards us.

ARCTIC and tropical exploring expeditions are in full activity just now. The new head of the Belgian International African Expedition left Brindisi at the beginning of April for Zanzibar; and on the same day two delegates of the Paris Geographical Society started from Bordeaux for Africa, intending to make a journey from east to west, from Senegal to Algeria. Gerhard Rohifs, the German traveller, has been preparing for a journey for the last five years, and will shortly start with an expedition of 300 persons. Tripoli will be his starting point, and he will explore the whole eastern portion of North Africa, which has been little visited save by Dr. Nachtigall and by Browne in the last century. Turning to colder regions, the Dutch Arctic Expedition intended to follow up Barents' discoveries leaves in May, the vessel (the Willem Barendsz) having been launched last week. Lastly, the Danes have been exploring the waters between Iceland and Greenland, and have found a westerly cold stream flowing along the coast of Greenland, and an easterly warm stream surrounding the Icelandic shore.

THE *Daily News*—The steam-launch seems destined to play an important part in modern naval warfare. Lord Charles Beresford pointed this out not very long ago in his place in the House of Commons, giving it as his opinion that the number of these useful little tenders attached to our ironclad fleet should be considerably increased. The present rule of the Admiralty is to attach one steam-pinnace to every armoured vessel, or two in the case of the latter being a flag ship; but our Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean does not think this sufficient. For ordinary purposes one launch may suffice, but when there is any chance of active service, or risk from torpedoes, the captain stands in need pretty well of all the boats he can muster. In time of war no captain would deem his ship safe from torpedo attack unless surrounded during the night by his boats, continually patrolling in the neighbourhood of the vessel; while it is customary, it seems, for our battle ships in the Sea of Marmora and in the Dardanelles either to keep moving during the night, or to surround themselves with a wire cable, stretched at a distance of forty or fifty feet from the vessel, the ship's boats keeping outside the circle. As each ironclad employs three or four boats nightly at this tedious work, it follows as a matter of course that the crews are at times very hardly worked, and it is to relieve them from the continued labour of pulling that more steam-launches are asked for. The Invincible, which is to reinforce Admiral Hornby's command in a few days, will take out a large number of these steam-launches, and others are to follow as soon as they can be obtained from the dockyards and contractors. Indeed, it is surprising that our ponderous men-of-war should not have been provided long ago with such aid, since the possession of rapid steam pinnaces, either carrying guns or torpedoes, would form one of the best means of defence against attack from hostile craft of the same stamp. Formidable guns and heavy armour are of little use against a torpedo flotilla, especially if boats, steered and managed by electricity, should be used, the slow-moving ironclad fulfilling no other object than that of a favourable target. Surrounded, however, by swift satellites, circumstances are changed, and torpedo attack is scarcely likely to prove successful.

HIGH COURT ORDER FOR THE SALE OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA" NEWSPAPER.

IN the High Court, on Tuesday last, before Mr. Justice Bayley, the case of the *Times of India* proprietors, which involved the interpretation of their respective proprietorship rights, and which has been pending for some time, was brought to a close. The accounts as taken and approved by the Commissioner in Equity were confirmed by the Judge, and an order was directed to be issued for the sale of the property on the 1st of February 1879, unless disposed of in the meantime by consent of the said partners.

SPECIAL CRIMINAL SESSIONS FOR THE TRIAL OF THE SURAT RIOTERS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, APRIL 30.

THE trial of Doolub Fuckeera and five others of the Licence Tax rioters was resumed this (being the third) day before Mr. G. M. Macpherson, Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat, and the following assessors:—Messrs. Cursetjee Cowsajee Mackidalsi, Pranshunker Ramshunker, and Abdoola wullud Belladram. Mr. Kevulram Oomedram, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Mr. Jehangirsha Ardasir, Police Inspector, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mansookhram, defended the prisoners.

Police constable Ahmedkhan, who was examined on Monday, appeared in the witness-box to be cross-examined by Mr. Branson, who requested the learned judge to allow his sheristedar (Mr. Thakordas) to interpret his questions to the witness.

His Honour said the sheristedar was a Government servant, and he was sorry he could not place his services at the learned counsel's disposal.

Mr. Branson (knowing that the language of the court was the vernacular) said he would try to make himself understood. by the witness as best he might in broken Hindoostanee, for he could hardly do so in Gujeratee.

The cross-examination of the witness—who presented a lachrymose, drowsy appearance as though he had just been roused from disturbed sleep—then commenced. Mr. Branson, it may be mentioned, acquitted himself creditably in Hindoostanee. The witness said:—I do not know the name of prisoner No. 6. I do not know who arrested him. He was arrested near the hospital. I cannot say how far distant from the hospital. It was a distance of some ten or twelve paces from the hospital. I saw him in the custody of an armed policeman, whose name I do not know. I have not heard up to this moment that No. 6 is suffering from *satpoora* (*i. e.* cancer) in the foot. My turban, belt and knife were produced in the gallery of a house next to that in which prisoner No. 5 resided. During the riot he had thrown me to the ground and had sat upon my chest. The articles abovementioned were taken from me at the time. I have not gone to the house of No. 5 to ask for a present of cloth to me.

On the witness's attention being drawn by the Judge to certain discrepancies between the evidence he gave here and that given before the magistrate, witness explained he was in fever when he gave his evidence before the magistrate; and that his statements made to-day were correct.

Mr. Branson said he was not aware that Mr. Scannell had directed the witness to take his clothes off and slip out of the Parukh Dispensary to seek for assistance. As it was, the learned counsel said he should wish to ask Mr. Scannell a few questions on the point.

The Judge said Mr. Scannell had already been examined, and that the prisoners had declined to cross-examine him.

Mr. Branson said it was quite true; but he hoped his Honour would not be very strict with his clients who were not defended on the day Mr. Scannell gave his evidence.

The Judge said Mr. Scannell could be sent for hereafter.

Mr. William Harry White, Assistant Engineer Taptee Bridge, examined by the Public Prosecutor, generally corroborated the evidence given by Mr. Youngbusband and Mr. Scannell, which has already been published by us.

Dewasing Joharsing, a police sowar who accompanied Mr. Scannell and the other European gentlemen into the Parukh Dispensary, was next examined.

Mr. Branson said he had no objection to the Public Prosecutor leading the witness over the main facts of the case as much as he pleased until they came to the question of identification of the prisoners. He had no intention to deny that there was a riot and a mob who committed acts of violence; but he learned counsel said he made this admission to save the time of the court and to shorten the enquiry.

Witness, in cross-examination, said he had received injuries in the nose and to his head.

Mr. Branson.—Do you show any mark of those injuries?

Witness.—There is no mark upon me at present.

The Judge.—It cannot be assumed that he did not receive the injuries.

Mr. Branson.—It cannot be assumed that he has.

The Judge.—But the witness says he did receive them.

The cross-examination of the witness was proceeded with and concluded when the court adjourned until to-morrow.

ADDITION TO THE SURAT POLICE FORCE.

It will be recollected that, after the occurrence of the Bombay Riots of 1874, the earliest proposal of Sir Frank Souter was an increase to the police force of Bombay. In like manner, almost immediately after the Licence Tax riots in this city, Mr. Ollivant, the Acting Collector and District Magistrate, proposed an addition to the police force of this city. The answer to this proposition was received by Mr. Erskine, Commissioner, Northern Division; and an addition of 100 men to the force has already been sanctioned. This additional force is to be located in a central spot near the Clock Tower, where police lines are to be built for them. It was felt at the date of the riots that the present police lines at Tasleswary are too far removed from the centre of the city for the force to be of service in the event of an unexpected outburst of lawlessness. In the rainy season the lines are flooded on all sides, cutting off the members of the force from the communication with any part of the city where their services might be promptly required. It is, therefore, in the contemplation of the authorities, I learn, to entirely condemn the present lines, which are made up only of thatched huts; and to transfer the *locale* of the whole force to the proposed site near the Clock Tower. I was surprised to hear that Surat has never known such a useful factor as a police detective. The novelty is now for the first time to be introduced; and besides the 100 additional men, four detectives are to be at once employed.

HIGH COURT.—MAY 3.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

15-77—Lynch and T—Govindass. Boolakidass vs Jorawermull Heemutram and others—J C Cama and Macfarlane and G.

718-77—Tyabjee and S.—Vunmallee Withuldass and another vs Hurjeevun Mothuradass and others—Macfarlane and G. Mulji and B. and Ardaser and H.

756-77—Shapoorjee and T—Khursedjee Rustomjee C and others vs Kessowjee Jadhowjee—Craigh, Lynch and O.

42-78—J C Cama—Ambalal vs Tatea Aylaji Nanu and H. Extraordinary Jurisdiction.

175-77—Macfarlane and G—Ardaser Hormusjee W vs Anundrao Damodhur S—Mr Bicknell In the matter of Ramchunder Gopinath a Lunatic.

Act XXXIV of 1858 Nanee and H Satyabhamabai—Petitioner.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

668-77—Balcrushna and B—Radhabai vs. Bal Bapoo and others—Cawford and B—Inperson—Part heard.

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

The Honorable Mr Justice Green will take urgent Motions in Testamentary Matter of one witness in the following matter—In the matter of the Letters of Administration and will annexed of Jost Jaitharam Gurul deceased—Khunderao M—Dhurnidhur Mallooram vs Tribhowandass Hulla and others—Bhaishanker N.

For Judgment.

622-77—Remington, H and C—Bhaskerjee Maneckjee vs Motibhoy Pandrinath and others—M M Munshi.

Holloway's Pills.—Blood to the Head with Symptoms of Apoplexy.—Holloway's Pills are undeniably the finest medicine in the world for biliousness and indigestion, deranged stomach, deterioration of blood to the head, biliousness, sick headache, liver complaints, which frequently end fatally, by producing apoplexy or paralysis. There is no medicine known that will give such immediate relief as these renowned Pills; young and old, rich and poor, patronize them; so many cures are effected by their use that their praise is sounded from the torrid to the frigid zone: in truth, persons who travel consider them a necessary requisite. Whenever the blood becomes overheated, the liver torpid, the skin irritated by prickly heat, and the whole system languid and exhausted, nothing so soon gives relief as Holloway's Pills.

BOMBAY.

THE services at Altamont Chapel are discontinued during the present hot season and until further notice

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Native General Library is advertised to be held this evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. Members and donors of the institution are requested to attend.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s 66th Regiment at the Colaba Band Stand this evening:—

March	German Songs	Anon.
Overture	Rosamunde	Schubert.
Waltz	Visiones	Gung'l.
Selection [Op.]	L'Ombre	Flotow.
Cavatina [Op.]	La Sonambula	Bellini.
Galop	Queen Victoria	Hecker.

ASSAULT ON BOARD SHIP.—John Rhodes, a seaman of the British ship Burgos, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of attempting to cause hurt to Daniel O'Brien, a fireman belonging to the same vessel, on the 30th ultimo, by means of a knife, and also of assaulting complainant on the same date. He was sentenced to four months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 22nd April was Rs. 2,03,51,810, add silver received during the week Rs. 18,71,438. The sum of Rs. 12,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 2,10,23,248. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 19,95,427 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 30th April, was 548, being 49 more than in the preceding week, 341 less than the total of the week ending 1st May 1877, and 63 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 248 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 42·92. There were 196 deaths from remittent fever, which are 7 more than the previous week and 157 less than the same period last year. There were 41 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 22 deaths during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 46, 15, and 23, respectively, as compared with 31, 43, and 40 last year.

THE following Rules for regulating the grant of rewards for the detection and prevention of offences against the Sea Customs Laws in the Bombay Presidency are published for general information:—1. When the confiscation of any property has been ordered or any penalty has been adjudged under the provisions of the Sea Customs Act VIII. of 1878, the Collector of Salt Revenue in the case of confiscations and penalties adjudged by Officers of the Salt Department, and the Deputy Commissioner of Customs in the case of confiscations and penalties adjudged by Officers of the Bombay Customs Service, may grant, at the general discretion of the Commissioner of Customs, grant in such proportions as they may think fit, to any person or persons who may have contributed to the seizure of the property or the conviction of the offenders, rewards not exceeding the value of the property confiscated plus the amount of any fine recovered.—2. In any case in which, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Customs, any person has performed any service of special merit in respect of the prevention or detection of smuggling or of any offence against the Sea Customs Laws, the Commissioner may grant to such person a reward not exceeding in amount Rs. (50) fifty. A reward granted under this Rule may be in addition to or in lieu of any reward that may or might have been granted under Rule I.—3. The Commissioner of Customs, or with his sanction the Collector of Salt Revenue or the Deputy Commissioner of Customs may incur at his discretion expenditure not exceeding Rs. (100) one hundred in each case for the employment of informers or for other purposes connected with the prevention or detection of smuggling or of any offence against the laws relating to Sea Customs.

WARLIKE STORES.—A correspondent writes to the *Deccan Herald*:—"You mention the issue of sabertasches of extra length and temper to the 1st Bombay Lancers. Allow me to add a word relative to the improved equipment of the Batteries from Kirkee. Amongst other things contemplated that lompoons (explosive) of a peculiarly deadly character have been supplied to each gun. The improved form of these weapons was hatched in the fertile brain of a distinguished Artillery Officer. His name and the details of manufacture are both kept profound secrets."

ABOUT a fortnight ago the skull of a whale of the Rorqual tribe, the largest of the whale tribe, was washed ashore on the Clifton beach. The length of this skull from the end of the jawbone to the bone connecting it with the body was 16 feet and the width at the base about 8 feet. Several vain attempts were made to drag the skull to the Sarrahdha Museum, but at last Captain Burgess, of the Royal Artillery, organised a body of fifty lascars, who, with the aid of half a dozen pairs of bullocks, quantities of tackle, and an ordnance cart brought this curious deposit from ocean depths, and it now adorns the Kurrachee Museum and has astonished large numbers of natives ever since.—*Beacon.*

WRESTLING AT WILSON'S CIRCUS.

ON Wednesday night a great novelty was introduced in Wilson's Circus. Mr. James Lee, who is described as an American athlete, and looks a strong enough fellow, was matched to wrestle with Ahmed Khan, a Punjabee, who is connected with the Fort Gymnasium. Before this event came off, two Hindoo boys were set upon a Parsee youth, who managed to throw them both after a clever struggle. Then some men jumped into the ring, anxious for a scrimmage, but they were rescued by Mr. Beason and his troupe and were turned out. This left two competitors, who after throwing themselves about on the carpet to get up their muscle, faced each other, slapped their breasts after the peculiar style of all native wrestlers, and then strode close together with tragic steps. After some jumping about, they got into grips, and the short struggle that then ensued saw one of the pair heavily landed on his back—Ahmed Khan, a fine wiry-looking fellow, and Mr. Lee then entered the ring. They soon got into grips, and a severe struggle for mastery at once commenced. It was evident, however, that if the American had the strength his opponent had the skill, and after being locked together for about a minute they both fell together but the Punjabee uppermost, after which they rolled about a little, and Mr. Lee got uppermost. The referees, however, decided that Mr. Lee had been thrown. Great excitement was manifested by the audience in the verdict, and shouts of "Have the best of three falls!" "Two falls in!" "Fetch him" produced a hubbub that brought Mr. Wilson into the ring. He shot off a sturdy rough-and-ready speech at the conduct of the audience in not abiding by the verdict of the referees, and his frankness br

practice under those destined to lead them in war tactics, outpost duty, and the various details of a campaign.

Finally, we should remark that we have at present but a very weak cadre of military police, and that we might well fill up this cadre by adding to it some at all events, of the cavalry men belonging to the first class Army Reserve. Notwithstanding, however, the slight shortcomings to which we have thought it right to draw attention, we can say with pride that never was this country better prepared for all eventualities than at the present moment, and that the army of Great Britain may at length count for something in the calculations of diplomatists.

THE RUSSIAN IRONCLADS IN THE BALTIC.

The ice in the Baltic is, it is reported, beginning to move, and therefore before long the Russian fleet in that sea will be again released from its winter's imprisonment. Of the twenty-nine armoured vessels of the Russian navy, twenty-seven were last summer in the Baltic; but of these but very few can be regarded as formidable sea-going men-of-war, by far the greater number being only adapted for coast-defence purposes. The largest ship in the squadron is the well-known Peter the Great, a double-turreted ironclad ship, of 9,665 tons displacement, and, therefore, slightly larger than the Devastation and Thunderer, the vessels in our navy which most resemble her. The armour of the Peter the Great is 14 inches in thickness; her engines are of 1,400 nominal horse-power, capable of working up to 8,700 indicated horse-power and of driving the ship through the water at the rate of 13 knots an hour. Her armament consists of four guns of 12 inches calibre, each weighing 40 tons, and throwing a projectile of about 650 lb. with an initial velocity of 1,400 feet per second. For armour-piercing purposes, therefore, these guns may be said to be rather more powerful than the 35-ton guns carried by the Devastation, but less effective than the two 38-ton guns in the foremost turret of the Thunderer; while any of the guns carried by either of the English ships would be able to send their projectiles through the most strongly armoured parts of the Russian vessel at a distance of 500 yards. The other sea-going turret ships in the Russian navy are the Admiral Lazareff, Admiral Greig, Admiral Spiridoff, and Admiral Tchitschoff. The tonnage of these vessels ranges from 3,693 tons in the case of the last named, to 3,754 tons in the Admiral Lazareff; and they can all steam at the rate of about ten knots an hour. In the way of armament the Admiral Lazareff carries six 15½-ton guns in three turrets, the Admiral Greig three 27-ton guns, also in three turrets; and the Admiral Spiridoff and Admiral Tchitschoff each two 27-ton guns in two turrets—these two latter vessels also being armoured with the 6-inch plates, while the first-named two are only protected with four inches of iron. All the four ships belong to the class of low freeboard turret vessels, the height of the deck above the water-line being only between four and six feet. Originally it was intended that they should be fully rigged ships; but the loss of the Captain, a vessel of much the same type, caused the idea of equipping them as cruisers to be abandoned. The weight of the guns which they carry, however, will in any case render them formidable as coast-defence vessels, since at short ranges the projectiles fired by them would penetrate 12 inches of armour; but even for the protection of littoral waters they must be classed as inferior to the four vessels of the Hecate class in the English navy. Of the broadside armoured men-of-war in the Russian navy, the two most recently built, except the Minin, which is not yet completed, are the Duke of Edinburgh, originally called the Alexander Nevsky, launched in 1875, and the General Admiral, which left the ships in 1873. These two vessels are sister ships, each of 4,438 tons displacement, with engines of 6,300 indicated horse-power, and carrying an armament of four 8-inch rifled guns and two 6-inch chase guns, in a battery similar to that of the English Invincible—provided, that is to say, with corner ports, so as to give right ahead and astern as well as broadside fire. The battery and a belt seven feet wide about the water-line are armoured with 6 inch plates; the remainder of the hull, which is built of iron, being sheathed with wood and coppered. The Knjaz-Pojarski is an older ship, having been launched in 1867. She is of the same size as the Duke of Edinburgh and General Admiral, but her engines are not nearly so powerful, being only capable of developing 2,856 horse-power. Consequently, while the two last-named ships can steam thirteen knots an hour, the Knjaz-Pojarski can barely attain a speed of eleven miles; but her armament is heavier, consisting of ten 8-inch guns. Finally, the Sevastopol, Petropolauski, Perwence, Netron-menje, and Kreml complete the list of the sea going armoured ships of the Russian navy. All these, however, are old vessels, having been launched in 1863, 1864, and 1865, and can no longer be accounted as formidable men-of-war. The two first—the Sevastopol and the Petropolauski—are wooden ships, clad with only 4½ inches of iron: the former having a displacement of 6,675 tons and an armament of eighteen 8-inch guns; the latter being of 4,175 tons displacement, and carrying twenty 8 inch guns. The Perwence is an iron vessel of 3,277 tons, carrying fourteen 8-inch guns; the Netron-menje is of 3,870 tons, with sixteen 8-inch guns; and the Kreml of 8,412 tons with twelve inch guns; all of the vessels being protected with 4½-inch or 8-inch plates.

Of coast-defence vessels, Russia has a comparatively numerous fleet; but none of the ships are either offensively or defensively of any great power. Among them are ten monitors, all launched in 1864. These are all flat-iron ships of 1,566 tons displacement, drawing 12 feet of water, having their sides armoured with 5-inch plates, on a thick backing of wood, and only able to steam at seven six and seven knots an hour. The armament of each consists of two 9-inch rifled guns, carried in a single turret, built up of eleven 1-inch plates without backing. Two double-turret ships, each of 1,850 tons, launched in 1867, and each carrying four 9-inch guns, and a smaller double-turret vessel of 1,401 tons, with an armament of two 9-inch guns, complete the enumeration of the Russian armoured ships in the Baltic.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

RUSSIAN FINANCE.

(*Times Correspondent.*)

BERLIN, APRIL 5.

As many Russian papers demand immediate war against England on the ground that the state of the Russian finances permits no further delay, the few following considerations may not come amiss:—

The *St. Petersburg Exchange Gazette*, discussing the cost of the war, expresses itself in this wise:—

"Since April 12, 1877, the day of the declaration of war, 10 months and 22 days, or 332 days, have passed. Considering that the mobilization of the army had begun five months previous to that date, the extraordinary expenditure entailed by the war has now lasted for 16 months. The cost of the campaign has been enormous. In November, 1876, we concluded three domestic loans for 350,000,000 paper roubles, and one foreign loan for 93,750,000 paper roubles, or 125,000,000 paper roubles. In addition to this 285,000,000 roubles were advanced by the Imperial Bank, the aggregate sum of the cost amounting to at least 800,000,000 roubles. Reckoning the expense of the return march at 50,000,000 roubles, we have a grand total of 850,000,000 roubles which will take 45,000,000 roubles a year in interest and sinking fund. Now, as the outlay occasioned by the Imperial debt is given at 108,000,000 roubles a year in the Budget for 1877, it follows that the war has raised our debt nearly one-half. Our burdens might be lightened if Turkey were to pay the indemnity of 300,000,000 roubles stipulated for in the Treaty of Peace; but it is difficult to say how far we may count upon this obligation being fulfilled."

The *Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung*, adverting to the same subject, goes into interesting particulars:—

"The failure of General Ignatieff's mission to Vienna placing the Czar before the alternative of giving in or going to war with England single handed, there remains nothing for him but to yield or imperil all the results of the war and ruin his country for generations into the bargain. This view is founded upon an exact estimate of the financial resource of Russia and England. Without dwelling upon the fact, that the British Empire has nearly 240,000,000 inhabitants against the 90,000,000 ruled by the Czar, and that the British forces, thanks to the Suez Canal, can be more quickly conveyed to the seat of war than the Russian, we contend that Russia would be financially unable to maintain her conquests. The Crimean war, though it lasted only two years, cost Russia 750,000 men, 2350,000,000, and an immense increase of the paper currency, marked by the remnant of 730,000,000 roubles still burdening the country. Of the present war we know that its cost is set down by the *St. Petersburg Exchange Gazette* at 850,000,000 roubles; but it is easy to show that the estimate is far too low. At the beginning of 1876 the Finance Minister had a surplus of 40,000,000 roubles in hand. The armaments undertaken in that year consumed this sum and 48,000,000 roubles more, issued in fresh bank-notes. 1877 has appeared with the issue of 100,000,000 roubles domestic loan, 200,000,000 roubles Oriental loan, and 307,500,000 marks Berlin loan. This latter subscription was, it is true, a failure; but, thanks to Russian victories that it caused, the scrip was subsequently disposed of. Making due allowance for the losses sustained in raising the money, we have about 400,000,000 roubles paper money as the sum realized by the various operations. Over and above this, the ordinary circulation of 730,000,000 paper roubles was increased in 1877 by 300,000,000 roubles, 250,000,000 roubles of which were devoted to armaments. Accordingly, we have nearly 90,000,000 roubles in 1876, and 650,000,000 roubles in 1877, as the outlay incurred in consequence of the present campaign. Adding to this the 50,000,000 roubles Treasury bonds and 44,000,000 roubles paper money which have had to be fabricated in 1878, though military operations are discontinued, the total of the extraordinary expenditure owned to is raised to 834,000,000 roubles.

"Now let us cast a glance at the other items of the Imperial Budget. The estimates for 1877 amounted to 570,000,000 roubles, and were expected to be covered by the regular revenue. In this sum the proceeds of the Customs were set down at 57,500,000 roubles. In consequence of the decree, however, ordering Customs to be raised in gold, the Customs for the first six months of 1877 fell off by 12,000,000 roubles against the same period in 1876, and by 16,500,000 roubles against the same period in 1875. The Excise, too, in the same first half-year of 1876, showed a diminution of 4,000,000 roubles. In view of these figures, derived from Russian official sources, we are compelled to believe the rumour current in Berlin banking circles that there was a deficit of 27,000,000 roubles in 1877. We should be very much astonished, indeed, if the deficit were not more than this. Again, the Budget of 1878 fixes the revenue and expenditure at 600,000,000 roubles, 27,000,000 roubles of the revenue being derived from the last foreign loan. If there be no war with England, the estimate may be perfectly correct, but should the Baltic and Archangel trade be stopped by English cruisers, and Russian export have to fall back upon the railways, a very considerable minus would be the result. In weighing this point we must not forget that Russia, whose exports in 1859 amounted to only 152,000,000 roubles, in 1874 exported goods worth 421,500,000 roubles, while her imports, from 138,000,000 roubles in 1859, rose to 451,000,000 roubles in 1874. With these figures before us the least at which the minus in the proceeds must be calculated would be 60,000,000 roubles.

"But the reduction of income would be nothing to the increase of expenditure in the event of an English war. As appears from the above, the Turkish campaign entailed an outlay of about 70,000,000 roubles per month upon the Russian Exchequer. Assuming a collision with England to be had at about the same price, the loss would be greatly increased by the progressive depreciation of the currency. The resignation of Lord Derby and the calling in of the English Reserves sent up the agio upon gold 23 per cent. If this has occurred before the declaration of war, what will become of the paper roubles when British cannons begins its thunder? In the Budget for 1878 the interest upon the public debt is fixed at 96,000,000 roubles and the guaranteed interest upon railways at 38,000,000 roubles. Half the latter sum has in the last few years been paid from the net proceeds of the railways. Taking this into account, and deducting the interest on the home loans, from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 roubles would be lost in agio on foreign interest, the deficit thus according to 100,000,000 roubles. Hence, if war breaks out, 730,000,000 roubles extraordinary resources have to be got together by the Russian Finance Department to cover the deficit of the next nine months. Loans are impossible, as Europe is tired of Russian scrip, and England, more particularly, will not contribute a farthing. The only resource left, therefore, would be the Note Press. But if it be taken into consideration that the agio upon gold in the United States rose to 100 per cent. during the Civil War, though the total circulation of notes did not exceed 700,000,000, dirs., and though the States were then prosperous, it is easy to foresee what would come to pass in Russia. Far less prosperous than America, her uncovered notes even now amount to 1,070,000,000 roubles, the agio upon gold in their case being quoted at Berlin at over 42 per cent. Depreciation progressing more quickly than the augmentation of the notes, when a moderate figure has once been exceeded, its is certain that a few months after the outbreak of an English war the agio upon gold in Russia, and with it the price of foreign goods, would rise to 100 per cent. and more. The end may be easily predicted. The Russian Government would be speedily compelled to stop payment of interest, and the rise in the price of all articles would be such as to revive the period to the French assignats. State bankruptcy would be the issue of it all.

"The Russian people would not only lose the fruits of the war of 1877, but would be impoverished for generations. When 20 years' peace have not enabled Russia to cancel the paper-money debt of the Crimean war, there can be no doubt as to accuracy of the above financial horoscope. Austria and Italy will do well to take warning and order their finances while it is yet time."

So far as can be seen, the above views and apprehensions are very generally entertained in the German financial world.

THE UNIVERSITY CREWS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 12.)

OXFORD held a high reputation when on their own home waters during the early part of term. This was chiefly owing to the fact that the crew contained five old oars, while Cambridge at that time contained only two. Experience has long taught us that the greatest number of old oars in a crew by no means assures victory; but the public, for all that, lay stress upon figures of this sort, as the only gauge of merit which they can find until the crews present themselves on the tideway for criticism. Oxford, however, were going roughly up to the time that they began training. Booth, of Pembroke, who was persevered with to the last day before Lent, was by no means in harmony with the rest of the crew. When training began the crew settled to their present shape; they soon worked in fair time, and long, and with swing of bodies and clean feather. Their sliding was faulty, but better than it had been last year. As a whole they were a strong and promising crew when they left Oxford for Maidenhead. There they encountered a week of unfavourable weather and constant rough water. Those who saw them then saw them at a disadvantage, and they did not make so many friends as they had at Oxford. But when they reached London the weather had changed; their buffeting had done them good, and they showed better swing time and sliding than at their best practice at Oxford. The only one materially out of time was No. 3; and in a few days he mended his fault. The crew soon showed that they possessed the great desideratum of pace. Without detailing anew all their several performances against time since they reached the tide-way, it will suffice to quote their row over the course on the flood on the 5th [19 min 44sec.]—on a tide which had fallen off from the springs, and with breeze foul for some two miles. Taking all circumstances of wind and the tide into consideration, we think that no university crew has ever done a faster performance on Putney water. Various scratch crews have tested their speed and stamina, rowing starts with them or picking them up in the latter part of long rows. On all these occasions Oxford have acquitted themselves well. Their rowing has not been always faultless: it was rather rough on Monday, when they had a sun beam wind; and when they finished on Wednesday, between the boathouses and the Aqueduct, after beating a scratch crew, they seemed wild compared to their steadier rowing on other occasions. They were then fighting against a head wind, at a quick stroke, at the end of a thirteen minute row; and some allowance may be made for this. The rowing of the crew is in many points closely like that of the Oxford crew of last year. They use their bodies well, swing well back, and reach out well at times; at others only fairly so—their recovery is good, and their feather clean, and their oars in time. Last year they were never perfectly together for more than a few strokes at a time, until the day of the race. Then they rowed as one man. In their practice they are not then so very uneven, but still the eye could continually note a discrepancy in the time. This year since, No. 3 succeeded in hitting off the time at the close of last week, there has been little fault to find with the crew in that respect. But the real and material gain of the crew has been in their sliding, as compared with that of last year. It is not perfect yet; on the whole, that of Cambridge is slightly better; last year the difference in the slides of the two crews was sufficient to have made a difference in speed of some eight lengths over the course between any two crews that in all other points of strength and style were similar. This year, if a pair of crews precisely alike rowed, the one with the Oxford slide and the other with that of Cambridge, we doubt if they would gain more than a length two at the outside over the course. It is because Oxford have improved so much in sliding, that we estimate them as a faster crew than that which they sent out last year by some three or four lengths. Of the old hands, none has deteriorated, and some have improved. Stroke and No. 7 could not possibly be rowing better than they are—good form, good style, and hard work from end to end. They have been the making of the rest of the crew, which in other respects is of fair but not wonderful material. No. 6 is a valuable acquisition. He did not seem very strong in a boat last Christmas. He has made more use of his strength every week of practice, and now rows every ounce of his weight, in good form, and stays well. No. 5 is stronger than last year, reaches out well, and slides well. No. 4 uses his body as well as he did last year, and his legs much better; he still slid rather too soon till the last few days, since when he has hit it off better. His main fault is keeping his hands too far apart. His right hand is so far down the handle of his oar that it impedes his forward reach. With his hands four inches apart, as the very most, he would reach out with more freedom, and row the extra reach with no greater exertion, for he would have more leverage. No. 3 is the weak point of the boat. His recovery is bad and his body is not square. He often fouls his knees on the recovery, and this tends to tire him; he is, however, better than he was. No. 2 has improved, and, though not a long-bodied man, makes the most of his reach. Bow stays all the way: it is his misfortune and not his fault that he is not longer in the body. He (makes the most) use of such length as he possesses. The coxswain steered better than the average of new pilots last year, and was only inferior to the Cambridge coxswain, who is now one of the best we ever saw. He the Oxford man was keeping a good course in practice, and will probably do still better this year.

Cambridge promised better at the beginning of term than they did three weeks ago. Constant changes then threw them out of gear. Since then they have settled to places, and have gradually improved. When we watched their return row on Monday we began to think that they would be as good as last year after all. On Tuesday they fell off, and we doubted again. On Wednesday they once more improved; and probably, when they row the race, they will prove themselves quite as good as their predecessors of 1877. Their sliding has already been spoken of; it is, as last year, their strong point. Their old fault of feather under water still sticks to them. They do not use their bodies so well as Oxford, and many of them are cramped in their finish. No. 6 is the only man who swings well back and attempts to use his body to the end of the stroke. They were in bad time a fortnight ago; since then they have got more together. At times they are quite uniform; at others, when rowing a fast stroke, and especially when against a head wind, No. 3 and No. 4 drop in late. Stroke rows longer than he did when he came to Putney; he reaches out well, but lacks swing back. His recovery, which would be still better if his finish was not so cramped. No. 7 is not in such good form as last year; he does not sit up so well at the finish; he has been much troubled with boils of late, and they may have tended to hamper his form, for when fit and well there is no amateur afloat who rows longer and harder. No. 6 has come out in better form, than ever during the last week, as he has got into better condition, in which he was backward early in training. He sits well up, rows with a straight back, and swings back further than the rest. If he was in a crew that had a good swing back no doubt he would row still longer. No. 5 rowed in rather better form last year. His forward reach is still good, but he slouches over his oar somewhat at a fast stroke. No. 4 is sheepy, but not very strong; he works with a straight back, but rather sacrifices work to form. No. 3 works hard; if he was always in time he would be a good man; as it is he is up to his place. No. 2 is in good form, except that he overreaches with his shoulders when forward. Bow makes the most of his reach, and is up to his place, though not very powerful. The crew did very fast time [19 min. 44 sec.] on the ebb on the 3rd inst.; but they had an exceptional tide under them and a strong and favouring wind with them. If that was their best performance we should not think them equal to last year's crew, but their row on the flood in 21 min. on the 9th was a still better performance, when we estimate wind and tide. They also came down from Hammersmith at a good pace the next day, and faced a head wind, not very well, but better than we expected to see them. They are better than the generality of Cambridge crews in rough water, but do not go through it so cleanly and steadily as Oxford.

The odds quoted on Oxford would seem to indicate a public opinion that they are going to win further than they did in 1875. But the odds are not always in exact criterion of merit. What the public have made up their minds to be "on," they outbid each other till they reach extravagant odds. We fully expect to see Oxford win, and to win by more than they would have won by last year if they had met with no accident. But we doubt if Oxford are any better than they were in 1875, and Cambridge are stronger and faster than they were that year. If the day is really stormy with wind against tide, Oxford may win by any distance, but if the water is reasonably smooth, we do not expect to see much more than four lengths between the crews at the finish unless Cambridge row themselves prematurely to a standstill. At the same pace of stroke Oxford are the faster crew—certainly after the first half-mile. If Cambridge force the pace at first, and Oxford row a waiting race, there may be a harder fight than the public expect for two miles; but the closer the race to Chiswick, the further the distance, in our opinion, which will separate the boats at the finish.

The start will be about 9.45 a.m. to-morrow morning. Mr. Fairrie, an old Cambridge oar, will be judge, and two posts have been set up, one on each side of the river, at Mortlake, at a distance exactly as far in front of the Ship as the Star and Garter is from the Aqueduct. J. Phelps used to anchor his boat at the spot above mentioned, the Ship, which made the course too long by some sixty yards. He also had no flag-post on the Surrey shore. The appointment of Mr. Fairrie promises a far more satisfactory system of judging for the future.

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